REGISTERED No. [illegible]—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,652.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1873. SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE. { FOR A YEAR.....Rs. 42 / FOR SIX MONTHS ..Rs. 24 } Including Postage

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

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First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
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a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight liner.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

on the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—REFER 1.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship CHALDEA, 1,433 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. LEWIS, R. N. R. will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 21st August 1873, at 4 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	August 1873. 21	Leave Madras	September 1873. 5
,, Carwar	27	,, Coconada	7
,, Cochin for Narrakal	27	,, Vizagapatam	8
,, Alleppy	27	,, Bimlipatam	8
,, Tuticorin	29	,, Pondicherry	9
,, Colombo	30	,, False Point	10
,, Galle	31	Arrive CALCUTTA	12
,, Negapatam	Sept. 3		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1873, to the end of August, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin, the Steamers will however call at these ports, weather permitting. Passengers for the Neighbourhood can be landed at Karaikel, six miles north of Cochin whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The S.S. INDIA, 1,059 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. HENDERSON, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 13th August 1873, at 2 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	August 1873. 13	Leave BUSREH	Sept. 1873. 1
,, Kurrachee	17	,, Fao	3
,, Gundur	18	,, Koweit	3
,, Muscat	20	,, Bushire	5
,, Bunder Abbas	22	,, Linga	7
,, Linga	24	,, Bunder Abbas	9
,, Tahreh	25	,, Muscat	11
,, Bushire	26	,, Guadur	13
,, Fao	28	,, Kurrachee	16
,, Mahamerah	30	Arrive BOMBAY	19
Arrive BUSREH	29		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the S. W. Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, and an Extra Steamer every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The days of departure during the fair Season commencing from 22nd September will be FRIDAY and MONDAY.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,059 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. HENDERSON, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 13th August 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. MELVILLE, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 16th August 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam ship KURRACHEE, 310 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander S. M. BEYTS, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 20th August 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

SURAT AND GOGO STEAM FERRY.

NOTICE.—This FERRY will be RE-OPENED on MONDAY, the 1st September 1873, and will from that date ply regularly.

Leaving SURAT—MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY.

Leaving GOGO—TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 4th August 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave.

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	36	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamer from Bombay :—

ARABIA, on FRIDAY, 1st AUGUST 1873.
INDIA, on MONDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT, OR ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatics, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will befound invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WILKINSON'S STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparill with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY :

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

NOTICE.

MORSON'S EFFECTUAL REMEDIES

Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

PEPSINE—The popular and professional medicine for indigestion in MORSON'S PEPSINE, the active principle of the gastric juice. Sold in Powder, Lozenges, Globules; and as Wine in ½, ¼, and ⅛-pint Bottles.

CHLORODYNE is of such celebrity that it can scarcely be considered a speciality, its composition being known to practitioners. Many of the Chlorodynes being unequal in strength, MORSON & SON have prepared this. Sold in ½ oz., ¼ oz. and 3 oz. bottles.

GELATINE—The purest preparation is MORSON'S.

Carefully packed and shipped. Orders made payable in England.

THOMAS MORSON & SON,

Medallists and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions,

31, 33 & 124, SOUTHAMPTON ROW,

RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON.

WORKS—HOMERTON AND HOMERTON.

PURE CHEMICALS AND NEW MEDICINES selected, and Shipping Orders executed with care and despatch.

SHIPPING.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

On Friday, the 15th August, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. DECCAN, (3,128 Tons, and 600 H.P.), Captain W. SOAMES, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 8th August 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 25th August, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. GWALIOR, (2,513 tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain N. HASELWOOD, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 22nd August.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th August 1873.

DIRECT STEAMERS VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY propose to DESPATCH their LARGEST STEAMERS from SOUTHAMPTON to INDIA DIRECT, via the SUEZ CANAL, as follows :—

Sept. 25	South'pt'n to Calcutta		Oct. 30	South'pt'n to Bombay	
Oct. 2	,, to Bombay		Nov. 6	,, to Calcutta	
,, 9	,, to Calcutta		,, 13	,, to Bombay	
,, 16	,, to Bombay		,, 20	,, to Calcutta	
,, 23	,, to Calcutta		,, 27	,, to Bombay	
			Dec. 4	,, to Calcutta	

PASSAGE MONEY TO BOMBAY

FIRST CLASS £66
SECOND CLASS £26

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th August 1873.

VIA CAPE TO HAVRE.

THE French Ship VILLE DE BRUXELLES, 366 Tons Register, A 1, now on her way to Bombay from the Malabar Coast, will load for Havre immediately on arrival. For Freight, &c., apply to

Messrs. LOBAUDRY & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE of Iron Barges of Iron Steam Barge Lily, and of 2 Steam Cranes.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 13th August, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Moody Bay to close partnership account,

8 Iron Barges respectively registered under Nos. 3610, 3611 3612, 3613, 3615, 3617, 3618, and 3619 all of the burthen of 100 tons and admeasuring 83 1-3 feet in length, 20 feet in breadth, and 6 feet in depth, together with all the stores that each of them may have on board at the time of sale.

1 Iron Steam Barge Lily, of 15 Horse-power, registered under No. 3491 and of 81 tons burthen and admeasuring 81½ feet in length, 18 feet in breadth, and 7½ feet in depth, together with all the Stores that may be on board at the time of sale.

Also 2 Steam Cranes with their prospective fittings now lying at Frere Bunder.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, on the 2nd Floor of Messrs. Graham's Building, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, sale commencing at 1 o'clock P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the 2nd Floor of Messrs. Graham's Building, Fort, the handsome household Furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, &c., the same comprising cut and engraved glassware, handsomely painted white and gold dessert service, best electro-plated cruetstand, butter cooler, ice pitcher, a set of 4 dish covers in case, hotwater curry dishes, waiters, set of plated handle dessert knives and forks, and handsomely carved blackwood furniture—such as dining room pier, dressing, and washing tables, drawing-room and easy chairs, conversation and reclining couches, sideboard, dumbwaiter, teapoys, hatstand, centre table, reading and hanging argand lamps, table ornaments, flower vases, fine oil paintings and engravings, dispense cupboard, &c.

No catalogues, and the above will be on view on and after Tuesday, the 12th instant.

SALE OF SHARES IN THE EAST INDIA BANK.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on SATURDAY, the 23rd August, 1873, at 12-30 P.M., by order of Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the Eastern Financial Association Limited, 545 Shares of the East India Bank, which will be sold without reserve in lots to suit purchasers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 12th August 1873.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.,
40, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at the Share Bazar, by order of Bhicwanjee Khoosalchund, on account and risk of the purchaser Rustomjee Manockjee, the following Shares :—

8 Shares of The Port Canning and Land Improvement Company, Limited, No. 3220, 3221, 3222, 132, 168, 85, 58, and 61.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE VACANT GROUND IN CHUNDUNWADI.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 4 o'clock P.M., at the premises, by order of the Mortgagee on account and risk of the late Jamsetjee Ho mujee Gaswalla, the Mortgagor, the following vacant ground :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate in and fronting on the south side of the Chundunwadi, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhoolesh war, and containing by admeasurement 175 square yards be the same little more or less, and for only there were two houses, No. 61 and 62, built on this ground and afterwards they are levelled to the ground, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east partly by a Sweepers' passage, and partly by the property of Bhundaree Kesoor Jeewa, on or towards the west by the property of Baloo Jamadar, on or towards the north by the above said Chundunwadi lane, and on or towards the south by a Sweepers' passage, and the above said land or ground was in the occupation of the abovesaid late Jamsetjee Hormusjee Gaswalla, but now it is vacant, and a foundation is laid in no other walls are erected, about two or three feet high.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 12th August 1873.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY,
AND EAST STREET, POONA.
SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.
Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW,
(Near the Esplanade Hotel.)

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD'S well known Photographs of Cashmere, the N. W. Provinces, Calcutta, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the Grand Snow Scenes of the Himalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, and Ceylon, always on view, and, being all kept arranged in books, may easily be inspected.

BOURNE and SHEPHERD also beg to intimate that a series of Views of Bombay, Poona, and Matheran have lately been added to their Collection.

COLOURING.

Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil, Water Colour, or Crayons. Specimens can be seen at their Rooms.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

A NEW HAT FOR HOT CLIMATES.

ELLWOOD'S.—Also their AIR CHAMBER HELMETS,—

J. ELLWOOD & SONS beg to direct public attention to their NEW HAT, which possesses the advantage of the AIR-CHAMBER-PRINCIPLE, combined with greater capabilities of adapting itself to the form of the head than any Hat hitherto in use, being at the same time neat in appearance and very light in weight.

J. ELLWOOD & SONS are also Sole Manufacturers of the INDIAN REGULATION CORK HELMETS free from the objections inherent in Rubber Manufactory—(Wholesale only), 24, GREAT CHARLOTTE STREET, BLACKFRIARS, S.E. SAMPLE ROOMS—98, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C., LONDON.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA,
The best remedy for
ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION,
and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,
And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA, and see DINNEFORD'S Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE, that an ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be HELD in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on TUESDAY, the 12th August 1873, at 5-15 P.M., when the result of the Poll will be declared by the Chairman.

LESLIE CRAWFORD,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 11th August 1873.

NEW BANK of BOMBAY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND for the HALF-YEAR ended 30th June last, at the rate of TWELVE per CENT. per ANNUM, will be PAYABLE, on application, on and after the 18th instant, to REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS on 30th June 1873.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 11th August 1873.

FOR SALE, a First-class English-built MAIL PHAETON, with a Pair of Fast Trotting Well-matched BAY AUSTRALIAN MARES, height about 14-2, with a nearly new best PLATED MOUNTED HARNESS by MILLMOY. The horses are broken both for Riding and Single Harness. Price moderate. The property of a Gentleman leaving Bombay. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

FOR SALE, the undermentioned STILL HOCKS, by the well-known FIRM of DEINHARD and Co., Coblentz, specially selected for a Gentleman not returned to Bombay. All these WINES are of the finest quality and are offered at low rates to effect a speedy SALE :—

Rudesheimer	at Rs. 29 per doz. qts.		
Hochheimer	,,	22	,, ,,
Oestrich	,,	18	,, ,,
Erbach	,,	16	,, ,,
Rheinish	,,	13	,, ,,
Winningen	,,	13	,, ,,

Apply to

BLAY & MACKINTOSH.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 11th August 1873.

SPENCER'S MAGNETIC FILTERS.

The Undersigned have received a further Shipment of these well known FILTERS, at the *former reduced Prices*, viz.—

	No. 1	*No. 1 Covered	No. 2.	No. 3.
Cash	Rs. 14-8	Rs. 18	Rs. 22-8	Rs. 30.
Credit	Rs. 16-0	Rs. 20	Rs. 25-0	Rs. 33.

* This has a wicker covering, and is recommended to Travellers.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICES.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

ARRIVED

BY THE LAST MAIL

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF

CARRIAGE CLOCKS,

WITH ALARM, DAYS, AND DATES,

STRIKING AND REPEATING THE HOURS AND HALF HOURS,

FOR RUPEES 195.

BENTON AND JOHNSON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GOLD AND SILVER THREADS
Of every description, for the
INDIA AND CHINA MARKETS,

Imitation Gold and Silver Threads, Braids, Lametta Tassels, Laces, &c., &c., &c. Also all kinds of
MILITARY AND NAVAL ACCOUTREMENTS.

2 inch Rich Gold Lace	15s. 0d.	per yard.
1½ inch ,, ,,	12s. 0d.	,,
1¼ inch ,, ,,	10s. 0d.	,,
1 inch ,, ,,	8s. 6d.	,,
¾ inch ,, ,,	7s. 0d.	,,
½ inch ,, ,,	6s. 6d.	,,
¼ inch ,, ,,	4s. 6d.	,,

Cheaper qualities made from 3s. to 9s. per yard. Gold Bullions for embroidering, 8s. per oz. Gold Lametta, according to length, from 7s. 3d. to 8s. 6d. per oz. Gold Tracing Braids, 10d., 11d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 9d., and 2s. 3d. per yard.

63, KING'S CROSS ROAD, LONDON.
5-oz. TEA LEAD, £27 10s. PER TON.

FRENCH MEDICINES,
PREPARED BY
GRIMAULT & CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

OF all the MEDICINES offered to the PUBLIC for many years past, none have met with such favourable reception, or been so generally approved by the Medical Profession, as those prepared by Messrs. Grimault and Co.

The model laboratories of this firm, situated at Neuilly-sur-Seine, and managed by Dr. Lecomte, Professor in the Faculty of Medicine, ex-Pharmacist of the Hospitals of Paris, and formerly Assistant to Dr. Claude Bernard, Professor of Physiology at the College of France, offer guarantees to be found in no other establishment.

Among these preparations we may especially mention—

LERAS'
LIQUID-PHOSPHATE-OF-IRON,

It contains the constitutive elements of the bones and of the blood, and is the most rational of all chalybeates. It may be prescribed for the most delicate young females whose development has been retarded; for women suffering from stomach complaints, anæmia; for pale and sickly children deprived of appetite; and as its principal action is to restore to impoverished blood the iron in which it is deficient, and to the bones the phosphate that forms their base, it is recommended for debilitated persons whether their debility proceeds from disease or from any other cause. Its use is always attended with surprising results.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
SYRUP-OF-HYPOPHOSPHATE-OF-LIME.

An excellent remedy for all affections of the chest; it relieves coughs, effectually prevents nocturnal perspiration, and restores the patient's strength. This syrup is the only one which, even since 1857, has invariably been attended with satisfactory results—a fact due to the purity of the hypophosphite employed. Be sure to observe that it bears the signature Grimault and Co.

The effect of the Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime is increased by the Pectoral Lozenges of Lactucarium and Cherry Laurel, prepared by Grimault & Co.

This delicious Comfit, containing the most soothing substances of all the Materia Medica is employed with success against Cough, Influenza, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, &c.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
IODIZED-SYRUP-OF-HORSE-RADISH.

Considered the best substitute for Cod-liver Oil. It has been ascertained by experiments made in the principal Hospitals of Paris that this syrup has always produced results superior to those obtained from the above-mentioned Oil, which patients find so disagreeable to take.

Not a single instance can be adduced in which pale, lymphatic children, subject to swelling of the glands, to eruption of the skin, of the head or the face, or other inconveniences of a weak constitution, who have taken this syrup without deriving signal benefit from its use.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
PEPSINE,
DIGESTIVE-POWDERS,-ELIXIR-AND-WINE.

Pepsine is one of the most recent scientific discoveries in the reputes. Acting chiefly on the organs of digestion, it possesses the property of effecting digestion by its innate virtues. It removes all the inconveniences of difficult digestion as I even prevents the nausea to which pregnant women are liable.

The researches on pepsine made at the College of France by Dr. Lecomte, in conjunction with Professor Claude Bernard, must secure the preference for our preparations of pepsine.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
MATICO,
CAPSULES-AND-LIQUID.

Composed of the essence extracted from the plant so called, they have been constantly employed with the most brilliant success in a certain class of contagious diseases.

They combine extraordinary efficacy with the advantage of never causing nausea, eructations, or pains in the stomach, as do the gelatinous capsules which contain Balsam of Cobahu in a liquid state; or the strictures that result from the use of injections having a metallic basis.

ASTHMA. ASTHMA.
GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
INDIAN-CIGARETTES-OF-CANNABIS-INDICA.

All the means hitherto employed to relieve Asthma have been only palliatives in varied forms, used on belladonna, stramonium, nicotiana, or opium. Recent experiments made in the Paris Hospitals have proved that our Cigarettes made of the extract of Indian Hemp possess remarkable virtues against this complaint, as well as against nervous coughs, chronic laryngitis, hoarseness, loss of voice, facial neuralgia, and insomnia.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
GUARANA.

A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantly the most violent sick headache. It is the most valuable remedy against diarrhœa, dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of the stomach or bowels. This powder is indispensable for all families, and far more efficacious than opium or sub-nitrate of bismuth.

This powder has been most favourably noticed by Samuel Wilks, M.D., F.R.C.P., Physician to Guy's Hospital, in a recent article in the British Medical Journal.

AGENTS :

BATHGATE & Co	Calcutta.
BARRIE & Co	Madras.
TREACHER & Co	Bombay.

GLASS, PORCELAIN, AND STONE, WARES.

TREACHER & CO, LIMITED,

HAVE arranged at their FORT ESTABLISHMENT a SHOW ROOM for the convenient inspection of Samples of their extensive Stock of the above Wares—imported direct from leading Manufacturers.

TABLE GLASS WARE,
Of first-rate Material and Workmanship,

In twenty Patterns for Daily Service, and a variety of beautiful Designs for Extra use.

BEER TUMBLERS.
BUTTER DISHES.
BISCUIT JARS.
CELERY VASES.
CHAMPAGNE GLASSES.
CHAMPAGNE TUMELERS.
CHEESE DISHES.
CLARET GLASSES.
CLARET JUGS.
CLARET CUP JUGS.
COMPORTS.
CREAM JUGS.
CUSTARD GLASSES.
DECANTERS.
FINGER GLASSES.
FLOWER BASKETS.
FLOWER TUBES.
FLOWER VASES.
FRUIT DISHES.
FRUIT STANDS.
GOBLETS.
GREEN HOCK GLASSES.
HONEY or JAM JARS.
ICE PAILS.
ICE PLATES.
ICE TRAYS.
JELLY GLASSES.
LIQUEUR GLASSES.
MILK JUGS.
PIANO STANDS.
PICKLE BOTTLES.
PORT GLASSES.
RUMMERS.
SALAD BOWLS.
SALT CELLARS.
SHERRY GLASSES.
SODA WATER TUMBLERS.
SPIRIT BOTTLES.
SUGAR BASINS.
SWEETMEAT GLASSES.
TANKARD JUGS.
WATER BOTTLES.
WATER JUGS.
WINE COOLERS.

THE NEW ICE TANKARDS AND ICE DECANTERS,
In a variety of beautiful patterns.
(*Illustrated Priced Catalogues Post Free.*)

BREAKFAST AND TEA SERVICES,
EACH COMPRISING

24 Cups and Saucers, 1 Six cup Egg Frame, 9 Plates, 1 Slop Basin, 1 Sugar Basin, 1 Cream Ewer, 1 Milk Jug, 2 Dishes, 1 Covered Muffin Plate, 1 Covered Butter Pot and Stand, 1 Toast Rack, 2 Cake Plates,

Of
Best Staffordshire Stoneware, Cash—Rs. 22-8; Credit—Rs. 25.
Of
Best Stone China, with Blue, Green, Pink, or Maroon Bands and Lines, Cash—Rs. 35; Credit—Rs. 40.
Of
Porcelain with Gold Border and Line with or without Flower, Cash—Rs. 45; Credit—Rs. 50.
Of
Richly-painted Porcelain in a variety of beautiful designs
at
Rs. 65, 75, 90, 100, 112-8, 125, 135, 150, 160, 180, 200, 225, 250, 275, and 300.
(*Separate articles sold from any sets not exceeding Rs.* 100.)

DINNER SERVICES
EACH COMPRISING

60 to 72 Plates, 9 Dishes, 1 Fish Drainer, 2 Pie Dishes, 2 Sauce Tureens, 1 Soup Tureen, 2 Vegetable Dishes, 2 to 4 Side Dishes, 1 Salad Bowl,

Of best Staffordshire Stoneware or Opaque Porcelain,
at
Rs. 90, 100, 115, 130, 135, 150, 160, 175, 180, 200, 225, 250, 270, 280, 300, 315, 350, 360 and 400.
(*Separate articles sold from any sets not exceeding Rs* 150.)

CHAMBER SERVICES,
EACH COMPRISING

1 Covered Tray, 2 Covered Commodes, 1 Covered Dentifrice Jar, 1 Ewer and Basin, 1 Covered Soap Tray, 1 Covered Slop Jar, 1 Sponge Tray,

Of best Staffordshire Stone-ware or Stone China,
at
Rs. 25, 28, 40, 45, 54, 60, 80 and 90.
(*Separate articles sold from any sets.*)

DESSERT SERVICES,

Each comprising 1 Centre, 6 Fruit Dishes, 12 to 18 Plates,

Of Elegantly Painted and Gilt Porcelain
at
Rs. 32, 36, 45, 50, 56, 65, 75, 80, 90, 100, 112, 125, 135, 140, 150, 205, 225 240, 250, 270, 285, 300, and 325

MAJOLICA WARE,
comprising

Epergnes, Dessert Dishes, Dessert Plates, Ash Trays, Tea Sets, Sardine Trays, Flower Pots, Covered Cheese Trays, Garden Seats,

Richly coloured with natural tints.

WEDGEWOOD WARE
in
Butter Dishes, Tea Sets, Flower Pots, Toilet Sets, &c.

TERRA COTTA

Tea Pots, Cheese Covers, Milk Jugs, Flower Pots, Butter Coolers, Water Bottle.

ROCKINGHAM, STONE, PORCELAIN, TEAPOTS.

TOBACCO JARS, FLOWER POTS, FANCY VASES,
and a
Variety of Useful and Ornamental Sundries.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

THE Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement, frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and its has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. W[illegible] stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing [illegible] eases pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the [illegible] without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and under any requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous and wonderful cures, while medical men employ it very largely and extensively, using it in great quantities in the following :—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, [illegible] Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—*Vide Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay :—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

SOLE MANUFACTURER :—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

PETRIFYING SILICATE PAINTS,
FOR HOUSE, SHIP, AND GENERAL USE.
Manufactured by the
SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, LIVERPOOL.

In all Colours, have no chemical action on Iron or other Metals, will stand any degree of heat without blistering,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY, 11TH AUGUST 1873

EXCHANGE on London opened for this mail at almost the same rates as those quoted at the close of last mail, the six month's rate for Bank Bills being slightly lower.

Government Securities are in favour of buyers, our quotations being almost nominal.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ..... 1s. 10 23/32d.
Credit Bills, do. ..... 1s. 10 13/16d.
Documents, do. ..... 1s. 10¾d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight ..... 1s. 10¾d.
Credit, do. ..... 1s. 10¼d.
Documents, do. ..... 1s. 10, 11/16d.
Bank Bills, demand ..... 1s. 10 3/16d. to 1s. 10¼d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99½ to 99 11/16d.
Do. demand 100
On Madras, 30 days' sight 99½
Do. demand 99½
On China House Bills, 60 days' sight, 225.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. 111½
Four & half per cent. 106½
Four per cent. 104½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1868-67 ... ...103½
15 years' Debenture Loans 109½
10 years' do. do. 105
5 years do. do. 103½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ...112
Do. Do. Market Rate ...112
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872 92
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872... ...94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond ... ...115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—
Loans on Government Paper on demand ..... 4½ per cent.
First Loans on do. to 3 months' ..... 5½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. on Merchandise ..... 7½ ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months' ..... 8½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 8½ ,,
Do. do. ..... 7½ ,,
Bank Bills ..... 8½ ,,
Mercantile Paper ..... 8½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-6-6		
Carolas	220		
Mexican Dollars	222		
Five-Franc Pieces	221½		
Bar Silver...	107½ to 107¾		
Gold Leaf	16-12		
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-14		
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch	16-13		

FREIGHT REPORT.

MONDAY 11TH AUGUST 1873.

THERE is no improvement in the demand; and rates are only maintained by the limited amount of available tonnage. For Liverpool, by steam, the Wimbledon is getting £2-12-6 and the mail steamer of 15th inst. £2-17-6 and £3. By sail, we have not heard of any engagements. The Golden City, 1445 tons, is reported chartered at £3, Rangoon to London or Liverpool.

London { Cotton ... / Cases ... / Seeds ... } No ships.

Liverpool { Iron Ships Cotton ..... £2 7s. 6d. to £2 8s 9d. / Wooden Ships ,, ... £2 5s. 0d. / Myrabollams ..... £1 15s. 0d. nominal. / Coir bdls ..... £0 15s. 0d. nominal. / Seeds ..... £2 2s. 0d. }

Havre ... { Cotton ... / Coffee ... } No ship.

Overland Steamers—
Venice ..... £2 15s. 0d. nominal.
Trieste ..... £3 0s. 0d. nom.
Liverpool ..... £2 17s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d.
Havre Cotton ..... £3 0s. 0d.

Liverpool via { Wheat ..... £2 10s. 0d. / Suez Canal ... { Seeds ..... £2 10s. 0d. / Cotton ..... £2 12s. 6d. }

China ... { Steamer Cotton ..... Rs. 22 per ton. / Opium ..... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. / Sailing Ships ..... Rs. 4 per bale nominal. }

Calcutta ...Salt ..... Re. ¾ per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay ..... Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius ..... Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

MONDAY, 11TH AUGUST 1873.

COLABA Land shares in good demand at Rs. 1480. Other shares quiet.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value ₹ ah.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	p. a.			
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,430
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	803
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	375
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	275
40,000	281	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
80,000	250	125	4 p.ct.	National Bank of India	121
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	495

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co.	1,480
8,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	85
750	2,000	2,000	30p.s.	Mazagon Land	850
1,000	1, 0	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	400

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	219-3-0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237
.....	£20	109-17-6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	13-10-2	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	126-2-1	do.	Do. New Shares	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

500	1,000	all	50p.s	Alexandra Spinning	1,455
5'0	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,675
200	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,700
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	1,185
1,400	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	225
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,600
750	2,000	all	200p.s	Great Eastern	2,275
750	1,000	all		Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,175
2,500	1,000	all	140p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,295
900	1,000	a	40 p.s	Morarjee Spinning	1,225
800	2,500	all	150p.s	Oriental	3,350
600	2,500	400	216p.s	Royal	2,325
500	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning	1,325

*Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	150 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,800
200	2,000	1,100	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	775
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	225
150	12,000	11,000	100 p.c.	Apollo Press Co.	6,450
200	2,000	all	200 p.c.	Bombay Press Co.	1,150
200	500	all	50 p.s	Do New	200
250	1,000	1,000	100 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	775
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,200
500	1,250	...	40	Colaba Press Co.	4,7..
350	9,000	all	250p.s.	East India Press Co.	2,700
150	8,500	all	500 *	Fort Press Co.	5,400
300	2,000	1,800	75 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	...
300	1,000	all	200 p.c.	French Press Co	710
200	6,000	6,000	225 p.c.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,1..
250	5,000	1,465	75 p.c.	Imperial Press Co	825
200	400	350	42½ p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	7
120	2,500	all	250 p.c.	Prince of Wales Press	2,100
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	650
400	850	750	135 p.c.	Scinde Press Co.	450
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,075
125	1,500	1,250	Rs. 85	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
150	850	all	8 pc.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	800
450	,,	,,	...	Volkart United Press Co.	975

* Per share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

Date of L'dation.			
.....	95	19½	... Bank of China
.....	250	2	Mar. '66 Central Bank
.....	...	...	... East India Bank
.....	200	13	Feb. '67 Indian Peninsula
.....	200	70½	May '67 Royal Bank

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

There has been no change in the position of the market, and prices remain quite unaltered. About 150 packages have changed hands yesterday, according to the following particulars :—

1,000 pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 in. 39 yds. 6¾ lbs.	Rs.	4 7 0
1,000 ,,	,, ,,	45 in. 39 yds. 7 lbs.	,,	4 11 6
750 ,,	,, ,,	40 in. 39 yds. 8¼ lbs.	,,	5 13 0
750 ,,	,, ,,	40 in. 39 yds. 9 lbs.	,,	6 6 0
1,200 ,,	White Cambrics	45 in. 12 yds. Rs. 2-6 to	,,	3 5 0
800 ,,	,, ,,	45 in. 21 yds. ,, 2-8 to	,,	2 14 0
2,000 ,,	Dorias	44 in. 20 yds.	,,	2 13 6
2,500 ,,	Blue, Orange & White Prints	24 in. 28 yds.	,,	4 2 0
500 ,,	,, ,, ,,	24 in. 28 yds.	,,	4 3 6
500 ,,	Orange Prints	24 in. 28 yds.	,,	3 2 6

COTTON.

The market closed very quiet, and there was almost no demand. A decline of Rs. 2 per candy may be reported in all descriptions except Compta, which, on account of scarcity, continues in the same position. The following are our closing quotations :—

Comrawuttee	at	Rs. 192 to 195
Akote	at	,, 202 to 208
Broach, M. G	at	,, 205 to 215
Hingunghaut	at	,, 215 to 218
Dhollerah and Bhownuggur	at	,, 192 to 195
Sawgineed	at	,, 204 to 205
Compta and Vingorla	at	,, 185 to 187

No important purchases are reported.

YARNS.

The following sales have taken place yesterday :—

3,000 lbs. Water No. 40's ..... at 13¾ as. per lb.
1,500 lbs. Green No. 40's ..... at 16 as. ,,

METALS.

No transaction has come to our notice.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 9th August, compared with the statement issued on 2nd August :—

LIABILITIES.	2nd August. Rs.	9th August. Rs.
Proprietors Capital:— First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ..... Rs. 50,00,000		
Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ..... ,, 10,00,000	60,00,000	60,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	10,75,000	13,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	76,52,186	74,90,123
Do. do. at Branches.	61,46,897	56,71,782
Other Deposits	1,44,92,069	1,38,10,618
Post Bills	24,687	31,644
Cash Credits, undrawn	7,11,069	6,89,521
Rs.	3,61,01,948	3,51,73,688
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	64,62,636	62,48,669
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	17,67,874	17,51,211
Loans, on Security of do. do.	8,84,821	6,74,383
Current Accounts, overdrawn	1,601	1,629
Bills Discounted	1,02,28,804	1,14,27,079
Stamps	5,143	5,208
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 4,99,914		
Amount applied in reduction ,, 75,000	4,24,914	4,04,914
Bullion	9,34,574	9,34,795
Cash Balances with Correspondents ...	5,45,551	6,97,247
Cash and Currency Notes	1,30,45,509	1,30,25,553
Rs.	3,61,01,948	3,51,73,688

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Augt.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
10	Euphrates (s)	Melville	Kurrachee, August 8.
11	Chaldea (s)	Lowis	Calcutta, July 16.
	Persian Packet	Sachsel	Rangoon, June 12.

DEPARTURE.

Augt.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Bombay (s)	Davies	China, &c.

MADRAS.

Aug. ARRIVALS.
7 Abyssinia (s) ..... Bombay.
7 Sir John Lawrence (s) ..... Calcutta.
Aug. DEPARTURE.
7 Agra (s) ..... Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—11TH AUGUST.

FROM LONDON.

Virago, s, 16 cases stout, Henry Rogers.
Wimbledon, s, 3 packages wall papers, Jewahhoy Heptcola; 5 cases papers, Haji e Joonus Hajee Essack; 45 bales papers and 12 bales straw boards, Cajee Ebrahim Noormahomed; 5 cases cochineal, Nursey Soondercjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Suzanne, 10 cases port wine, Bonneville and Sibille.
Courier de Bombay, 100 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia, s, 80 cases brandy, C Bonneville and Co; 10 cases brandy, Bonneville and Sibille.

DAILY EXPORTS—11TH AUGUST.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Dido, s, 50 bales wool, Cullianjee Pittamber; 100 bales wool, Munsook Coober; 50 bales wool, Jaitha Purshotum; 325 bales cotton, Goculdas Heerjee and Co; 50 bales cotton, Dunjee Bhojree; 50 bales cotton, Dyal Ruttonsee; 49 bales cotton, Kessowjee Toolseedass.
Deccan, s, 429 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 2 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 16 bales wool, Jairaz Peerbhoy.
Wimbledon, s, 200 tons old iron, The E L S and F Agency; 600 bundles coir yarn, Nursingdass Cullianjee; 1,500 bundles galls and 1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 4 bales cotton, Pyel Cassela and Co.
William Woodbury, 52 bales cotton, Bhrcunchund Luckmichund; 47 bales cotton, Rekhchund Mota.

FOR LONDON.

Deccan, s, 13 bundles E teeth Munsook Coober; 8 bales hides Hajee Woosman Chuganee; 3 bales hides, Mahomedbhoy Amerooddy; 14 bales skins, Hormunjee Pestonjee; 7 bales skins, Abdeol Hoosen Hasubjee; 30 bales skins Chinee Esmail and Co; 2 bales skins, 8 cases cowdies, 2 cases fishmaws, and 1 case peacock feathers, Remoobhoy Mahomed; 8 bales hides, Dawood Hossum; 6 bales hides, Remoobhoy Russoolbhoy; 10 bales hides, Nensee Gangjee; 1 bale skins Mahomedbhoy Coorjee.

FOR HAVRE.

Deccan, s, 115 bales cotton, Varadhman Poonsee and Co; 50 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Dido, s, 1 bundle skins, Finlay Scott and Co; 376 bags coffee, Austrian Lloyd's Agency.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bombay, s, 20 chests opium, Ebram Noorden and Co; 7 chests opium, Dunjeebhoy Goolamhoosen and Co; 1 chest opium, Gameshdass Nursingdass; 11 chests opium, Sookhdyal Bhoodurmull; 27½ chests opium, Fazrachund Sittaram; 17 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—11TH AUG., 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Suez, 11th Aug., 12-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 2 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 11th Aug., 8-54 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 1 minute.

Via Suez, 11th Aug., 11-15 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 29 minutes.

Latest date from China.

Via Singapore, 11th Aug., 6-30 P.M. Time in transit, 3 hours 40 minutes.

Latest date from Australia.

Via Singapore, 11th Aug., 6 P.M. Time in transit, 4 hours 48 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 10th to 8 P.M. of the 11th August is as follows :—

	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	2 40	0 10
,, Galle	5 51	4 45
,, Kurrachee	1 10	0 2
,, Madras	2 41	0 15

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 4th Aug., 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 11th Aug., 12-54 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Fera; Persian line right to London.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 11th Aug., 4 P.M.—Weather clear, wind north, thermometer 82.

CARWAR, 11th Aug., 5-30 P.M.—Weather fair, wind south-west, thermometer 82, barometer 30·05, rainfall 04 cents.

MANGALORE, 11th Aug., 10-45 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-north-west, thermometer 85, barometer 29·78.

TUTICORIN, 11th Aug., 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind easterly, thermometer 86, barometer 29·83.

VINGORLA, 11th Aug., 5-22 P.M.—Weather clear, wind westerly mild, thermometer 87, rainfall 3 cents.

MILITARY.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 11.

Macleod, Lieutenant-Colonel, 21 st Regiment, on leave, to Poona Marshall, Captain, 4th Rifle, on leave, to Poona.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

With the sanction of Government, para 222, Transport Regulations, Part 1, is reconstructed as follows :—

Para 222. The widows and orphan children of soldiers will be provided with passages if they embark within twelve months of the date of the death of the soldier, unless the widows re-marry prior to the expiration of that term; but should they voluntarily remain in India beyond that time, their claim to passage will cease.

If however, they are detained by any cause beyond their own control, their claim to passage at a subsequent time will be specially considered.

The following letter from the Secy to the Govt of India Mily Department, No 243, dated 8th July 1873, is published for general information :—

In reply to your letter No. 1696 B "Finance," dated 18th June 1873, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Rt Hon the C-in-C, that H E the Govr. Genl in Council approves of the proposal that Divisional or other Staff Officers who, when withdrawn from their stations or regiments for temporary employment at Camps of Exercise, make approved arrangements for the performance of the duties of the appointments they for a time relinquish, shall be considered as detached on temporary duty, not requiring the formal appointment of any officer to act for them, and continue to receive the salary of their appointments as if they were actually present.

2. This rule applies to officers officiating in staff appointments as well as to those holding them permanently; and it may be held to be applicable to the case of * *, and to those of any other officers similarly circumstanced who were employed at the late Camp of Exercise at Hussun Abdal.

Under instructions from Govt, H E the C-in-C is pleased to direct that, as a temporary measure, further casting of Government horses be stopped, except in cases of incurable lameness, or disease; when the instructions laid down in para. 1043, Bengal Army Regulations, are to be adhered to.

The C-in-C is pleased to appoint Capt J C Minto, Bom S C, offg Wing Officer 6th N I, to officiate as Brig Maj at Mooltan.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Sangor District Order, dated the 14th July 1873, directing Staff Surg Maj H Knaggs, G Batty 19th Brig R A, to proceed to Jhansi and assume medical charge of the 106th Foot, vice Staff Surg Maj D F de Hodgson, M D, appointed to 36th Foot.

Appointing Surg W H McNamara, M D, detachment 106th Foot at Nowgaung, to the medical charge of G Batty 19th Brig R A, in addition to his own duties, as a temporary measure.

11th Bengal Cavalry—Regtl Order, dated the 30th July 1873, appointing Capt A E Prinsep, 2nd Squad Officer, to officiate as Comdt, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt A A Dick, Comdt on sick leave.

8th Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 14th July 1873, making the following appointments consequent on the departure on leave of Maj R Smith, Wing Officer and Offg 2nd in Command :—

Capt E H Webb, offg Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer, in addition to his duties as 2nd Wing Subn.

Lt A Fiske, offg Adjt, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his duties as 1st Wing Subn.

Lt C M Keighley, Qr Mr, to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his other duties.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

3rd Hussars.—Capt C S Walker, to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

Royal Artillery.—Capt H L Mackenzie, (A Bat 19th Brig,) to remain at Landour, from the 2nd July to the 15th Oct, on medical certificate, in extension of privilege leave.

Lt D W Buckle, (F Bat 16th Brig,) from the 14th Sept to the 15th Oct, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave, to remain at Simla.

43rd Foot—Col F M Colvile, C B, to England, on private affairs, for six months from date of embarkation.

51st Foot—Lt F Mogg, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

54th Foot—Surg Maj J J Thompson, to proceed to sea from date of leaving regiment to 15th Oct, on private affairs.

95th Foot—Lt R C Molyneux, (Instructor of Musketry) to England, for six months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

106th Foot—Capt C J Dyke, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Bengal Staff Corps—Lt J B Lynch, (2nd Squad Subn 12th Beni Cav), to Murree, from the 1st August to the 1st Oct on private affairs.

Lt E C Hamilton, (Adjt 7th N I,) to Bombay, for one month from date of quitting regiment, to appear before a medical board.

General List, Infantry—Capt C W Babington, (1st Wing Sub 2 th N I,) to Mussoorie, from the 28th June to the 28th Oct on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868.

Capt E R Ives, (now offg Wing Subn 6th Infy Hydrabad Contingent,) from the 21st June to the 8th Aug 1872, in extension of privilege leave.

British Medical Staff—Staff Surg G E Dobson, M D, (doing duty No 2 Battery 13th Brig R A,) to England, on private affairs, for six months from date of embarkation.

Late 64th Native Infantry—Capt W D Macturk, (attached to the 40th N I,) from the 9th to the 11th June, in extension of privilege leave, to enable him to rejoin.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, August 9.)

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence :—

JUDICIAL (CRIMINAL) DEPARTMENT.

Dr A P Tomkyns, Supt, Central and District Jails, Bareilly, one month and one day's privilege leave, with effect from the 12th August.

Mr G Wagentrieber, Government Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India, six months' leave on medical certificate, in extension of the six months' leave granted him by General Department Notification No 456A, dated the 21st Feby, 1873.

Mr C J Powlett, Joint Mag and Depy Collr, one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 6th September, 1873.

Mr R H Story, Asst Commr, Jhansie, two months and ten days' privilege leave, with effect from the 1st August, 1873.

Mr J F Lumsden, Offg Mag and Collr, Gorukpore, fifteen days' privilege leave, from 2nd June, 1873.

Mr R H Clifford, Mag and Collr, Moradabad, six weeks' privilege leave, with effect from the 20th August, 1873.

APPOINTMENTS.

Dr J C Corbyn, Civil Surg, Bareilly, to officiate as Supt and Medical Officer of the Central and District Jails at that Station during the absence on leave of Dr Tomkyns, or until further orders, and to be invested with the powers of a Mag of the 2nd Class, as described in Sec 20 of the Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1872), to be exercised within the precincts of the Jail.

Mr R D Spedding, Officiating Joint Mag and Depy Collr, 1st grade, to officiate as Mag and Collr of Gorukpore, during the absence on leave of Mr J F Lumsden.

Mr J G Robertson, Offg Joint Mag and Depy Collr 1st grade to officiate as Mag and Collr of Moradabad, during the absence on leave of Mr R H Clifford, or until further orders.

Mr B D Gordon, Headmaster, Mirzapore Zillah School, to officiate as Headmaster of the Allahabad Zillah School, during the absence on leave of Mr E A Stapley, or until further orders.

Mr J Mather, Offg 2nd Master in the Agra College, to officiate as Headmaster of the Mirzapore Zillah School, during the absence on deputation of Mr B D Gordon, or until further orders.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct the following transfers :—

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr C P Hall, offg Joint Mag and Deputy Collr, 1st grade, Muttra, in the same capacity to Mynpoory.

Mr H M Bird, Asst Mag and Collr, Agra, in the same capacity to Muttra.

In the Notification from this Department, No 1760A, dated 17th July, 1873, appointing Captain G F L Marshall, R E, to officiate as Private Secretary to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, for the words "to officiate as" read "to be."

Capt J E Campbell, Asst Conservator, 2nd grade, and Mr R P Colvin, Depy Conservator, 1st grade, respectively made over and received charge of the Kumaon Forest Division on the forenoon of the 21st ultimo, on which date Capt. Campbell availed himself of the three months' privilege leave of absence granted to him in G O No 166F-C, dated 10th idem.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Capt J H Western, R E, Ex Engr, returned from the three months' leave granted him in Notification No 964, dated the 14th April last, on the 26th ultimo, and resumed charge of the Northern Division, Ganges Canal, from Mr F Nelson, on the forenoon of the same day.

Capt Western having been recalled to duty, the unexpired portion of the leave (sixteen days) is made available to the officer from such date as the exigencies of the service will admit.

Privilege leave of absence for one month and twenty days is granted, under Sec 18 of the New Absentee Rules, to Mr A W Brind, Ex Engr, Meerut Division, Ganges Canal with effect from the 15th August, or from such subsequent date as he may be able to avail himself of it.

Lt F V Corbett, R E, Ex Engr, Etawah Division, Ganges Canal, made over charge of the Division to Mr R E Forster, Ex Engr, 1st grade, and availed himself of the three months' privilege leave granted him in G O No 916PI-C, dated 11th July last, on the 11th ult.

Maj H Helsham Jones, R E, Ex Engr, Nurora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, made over charge of the Division to Mr R Foley, Asst Engr, 1st grade, and availed himself of the three months' privilege leave granted him in G O No 912STI-C, dated 29th May last, on the 16th ult.

Maj C S Thomason, R E, Ex Engr, Anoopshur Branch Ganges Canal, availed himself on the 21st July last of the privilege leave granted him in G O No 917491-C, dated the 15th idem, making over charge of his duties to Mr J H Thornhill, Asst Engr.

PUNJAB ORDERS.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Aust. 7.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Capt C McNeile, Asst Commr, from the Kangra to the Umritsar District, *vice* Gardiner, Asst Commr, Umritsar, has obtained privilege leave of absence for ninety-two days with effect from the 21st July 1873.

Capt P L Cavagnari, Offg Depy Commr, Khoat, has obtained one day's leave of absence on medical certificate in continuation of the leave granted him in G O No. 2322, dated 12th June 1873.

Mr P de L H Johnstone, Asst Commr. Ferozpore, officiated as Deputy Commr of that District from the date of the departure on privilege leave of Lt Col P Maxwell to the afternoon of the 29th July 1873.

Lt-Col C H Hall, Depy Commr Umritsar, has obtained seventy-seven days' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 4th August 1873.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr G W Cotton, Ex. Engr, transferred to Punjab in *Gazette of India*, P W Dept, Notification No. 468, dated 11th July 1873, is posted to the 2nd Circle, temporarily, on special duty.

Mr Cotton took up this duty on the 9th ultimo.

Mr R Winder, Ex. Engr 4th grade, from the 2nd to the 1st Division, Sirhind Canal, with effect from 1st July 1873.

Mr G F Mitford, Asst Engr, 1st grade, officiating Ex Engr, Hansi Division, Western Jumna Canal, is allowed two months' privilege leave, from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr C E Windell, Supervisor, 1st grade, attached to the 2nd Division, Sirhind Canal, is allowed fifty-two days' privilege leave, from the 15th Aug 1873, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	Arrives packet.
United Kingdom	Aug. 15	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 16	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee..	,, 13	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	,, 23	4-30 P.M.	No after packet.
China	,, 25	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,, 29	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the second half of the current year.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 1-30 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 1 P.M. Letters presented for registration after that hour will be received up to 3 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 P.M. up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ...	8 8	8 0
For the United Kingdom. Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	4	9 0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The Overland Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

	5½ P.M.		7 P.M.
Friday	Aug. 15	Monday	Oct. 20
,, ...	,, 22	,, ...	,, 27
,, ...	,, 29	,, ...	Nov. 3
,, ...	Sept. 5	,, ...	,, 10
,, ...	,, 12	,, ...	,, 17
,, ...	,, 19	,, ...	,, 24
	7 P.M.		,, 1
Monday	Sept. 22	,, ...	,, 8
,, ...	Oct. 6	,, ...	,, 15
,, ...	,, 13	,, ...	,, 22
		,, ...	,, 29

CHINA MAILS.

The China Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

	4 P.M.		4 P.M.
Monday	Aug. 25	Tuesday	Nov. 4
,, ...	Sept. 8	,, ...	,, 18
,, ...	,, 22	,, ...	Dec. 2
Tuesday	Oct. 7	,, ...	,, 16
,, ...	,, 21	,, ...	,, 30

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Dates of departure from Bombay of the Australian Mail Steamers for the remaining months of the present year :—

Saturday	Aug. 23	Saturday	Nov. 15
,, ...	Sept. 20	,, ...	Dec. 13
,, ...	Oct. 18		

MAURITIUS MAILS.

Mails from Bombay to Mauritius and Reunion will be despatched as noted below :—

Regular dates.		*Supplemental dates.*	
Friday	Aug. 29	Friday	Sept. 6

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

*13th Aug.	1873.	*26th Sept.	1873.	14th Nov.	1873.
16th ,,	,,	29th ,,	,,	17th ,,	,,
20th ,,	,,	3rd Oct.	1873.	*21st ,,	,,
23rd ,,	,,	6th ,,	,,	24th ,,	,,
*27th ,,	,,	*10th ,,	,,	28th ,,

TOWERS OF SILENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "A Parsee" is mistaken if he thinks that Zoroaster is asked by God to encourage the destruction of *Towers of Silence* in Vendidad Fargard V. The destruction of *dokhmas* is enjoined no doubt, but the word is used in a sense quite different from that in which we now use it. Whereas it means now nothing but towers of silence, it then meant graveyards or catacombs. It is in this way that the word is construed by the best Zend scholars of Germany. This fact will be more evident after a perusal of Vendidad Fargard III., where God enjoins our Prophet to have corpses disposed of by the very method that is in vogue with us at present.

10th August. W.

BOMBAY SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The *Madras Standard* of July 25 states that an order has been received by the local Government from the Government of India, to the effect that "no natives must be admitted into the Subordinate Medical Department as a military student, nor admitted as heretofore to the rank of hospital apprentice and apothecary;" and further, that Madras is to adhere to the system followed in Bengal and Bombay of confining the military subordinate branch of the Medical Service to Europeans and East Indians only. The *Madras Standard* is however in error in supposing that no natives are admitted into the Bombay service. On looking over an Army List, I see no less than eight in the list of apothecaries and assistant apothecaries; and but recently several Hindoo and Mahomedan lads have been admitted as hospital apprentices into the European branch of the service. I do not know the system existing in Bengal, but I believe no natives are admitted; and I also believe that an attempt was made to introduce the native element, but it failed, as the European and East Indian members would not brook interlopers, and the few that attempted to enter the Bengal service "skedaddled" out of the service as their cowardly countrymen counting by hundreds did the other day before a handful of military students in the Calcutta Medical College. I sincerely hope that the order prohibiting natives entering the service will be extended to Bombay. Natives as a rule are not suited for European hospitals, and any one that knows the nature of the important and delicate duties of an apothecary in India will bear me out. (The opinion of surgeons of British hospitals upon this point will be valuable.) The apothecary is the right-hand man of the surgeon in everything connected with the well-being of the hospital, and it is to him the surgeon looks during the intervals of his visit (the best part of the twenty-four hours) to carefully watch the changes in the symptoms of a patient and prescribe appropriate remedies. As a rule the confidence is not misplaced, because the apothecaries are men of varied knowledge and possessing much practical experience, and I fully believe, that without the apothecary the mortality amongst our soldiers and their families would be greater in this country, as only those with ideas and feelings similar to those of the patients themselves are, in my opinion, able to minister to their wants in kindness and *feeling* sympathy (half the cure in this land of exile). Natives with their imperfect eduction, limited knowledge of European thought and manners, are, as I said before, not at all suited for European hospitals, and what is the consequence of this state of things? They are seldom posted to European hospitals, but vegetate in snug civil and lucrative berths, (the prizes of the department), accumulating small fortunes, upon dhall bhat: while the European and East Indian is bearing the heat and burden of the day, always to the fore in war and sickness, ready and willing to go any where, though his finances at the time may be at the lowest ebb. I do not think any of the eight natives ever saw a shot fired in war, whereas almost every European and East Indian in the department is in possession of war medals, some three and four. At one time the Bombay Subordinate Medical Department was a close service, and chiefly sons of soldiers serving in the country were admitted,—quite right and proper too,—but now many castes and countries are represented; and our friends from the land of langootles, shoro, and mangoes, with a limited knowledge of English are in the ascendant, and when after a term of service in a regimental hospital they are sent to the Grant Medical College to complete their studies, they as a matter of course are unable to follow the Professor in his lectures—*Vide* Grant College Report for 1872 and the Hon. Mr. Tucker's speech at the last Exhibition of the College. There is not the slightest doubt admitting natives and Goanese is a mistake, and as the order mentioned by the *Madras Standard* has not been made applicable to Bombay, I hope you will wield your right faithful Anglo-Saxon pen on behalf of the present and future descendants of the conquerors of India.

DIEU ET MON DROIT.

THEATRICALS AT ASSEERGURH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I ask if you have ever heard of a little *elegant* spot about these fertile plains amid of which issues rather a nice *Rock*, honourably mentioned once upon a time by the Iron Duke? No one can complain touching its elevation or the hearty hospitality carried on in it. I need not add that a celebrated old fort graces this said rock, and it is well known as the "*Ass's Ears*" (ass-ear), nor is there any lack of beauty and fashion on it—if a few more were added to the small but very select society of the place, it would be a very great boon! However, they may thank their stars that they have some, otherwise they should be by the ears, as it is generally the case at small and out-of-the-way stations! *Bickering* no doubt exists everywhere—then why should it *not* exist at *Ass's Ears*, eh? To proceed: may one take the liberty to question how is it, that although your highly valued and spirited paper has its wide circulation on the Rock, still one seldom hears mention made of it in your columns? It is sometimes called *Storm Fort*—of gales and storms they have abundance, which makes the landlords rave when the roofs of the houses are made scarce. But who cares about such trifles? the houses are rented, and any little damage done must benefit the poor, eh? And it is said an earthquake now and then occurs. Surely you must have a "special correspondent" hid in one of the choice nooks of which there are many in the fort! It boasts of a Scandal Point, a Bend-Stand, a Racket Court, a Roman Catholic Chapel—but odd to remark, no place of worship for the Protestants!! But they must be content and coincide with the wise sayings of Sam Weller, "Eat their biled mutton without capers, and don't care for horse-radish when they can get beef." It suffices them that a reverend gentleman visits them once a month—(then they assemble in one of the *Patcharies*)—who gabble over the service, and generally makes himself scarce. As to his travelling on the Lord's day is a matter of opinion which his *Reverence* must be left to himself to answer; and no doubt he can get over the *stile* by replying, "*Do as I tell you—no matter what I do*"!! Odd to say, the Romish priest acts differently, and is particularly careful of his flock. I think, Mr. Editor, you are a very cautious man, for one often notices a suspicious-looking *cove* with a very fashionable cut-away coat, extremely well got up, with a wide-awake *topee* cocked up one side of his head, who makes himself exceedingly agreeable to all, kisses and plays with the children: this individual is suspected to be your Special! Whether he attends to his duty is no business of the looker-on! If he should belong to your staff, so please desire him to enlighten you about the gay doings of Ass's Ears. Should you really not have a Special—although I am an exceedingly bashful man and not overgifted with the pen of a ready writer—command me, and I will endeavour to do my best to pick up scraps during my frequent visits to the place, to earn the honour of a conspicuous corner in your valuable columns. Odd to remark, I have the ambition to see my humble effusions in print! After that permit me to tell you that a theatre has risen like the Venus of olden time out of the foam of the sea. The Royal "Bijou" Theatre out of the rock—and it is a magnificent one of its kind—Ass's-Earites are vain to a degree, and believe me they have a very fair share of this ingredient to enhance all that pertains to the rock—and they may well be proud of their theatre—it was got up through the sole exertions of that gallant and indefatigable officer, Captain Thorburn, 2nd H. M.'s 83rd County of Dublin, who now commands a detachment of that renowned regiment in the Storm Fort. The scenery, dresses, in fact every requisite for the stage, was got up by him at a great expense and sacrifice of his valuable leisure hours, which were devoted to the undertaking: he never flinched at the difficulties in his way, which would have staggered and disheartened many others—and the "Bijou" set agoing in right good style. There have been several performances it is said, but for the present permit me to allude to the late doings only. Well, to proceed: we have had two jolly, jolly nights, the 4th and 7th instant: the pieces performed were "A Rough Diamond" and "Retained for the Defence." In the former comic drama Private Buckley as Lord Plato, Colour Sergeant F. Townsend as Sir William Evergreen, Barrack Sergeant English as Captain Augustus Bienheim; Cousin Joe was undertaken by Captain C. Thorburn, Mrs. Kelly appeared as Lady Plato, and Mrs. English as Margery. The first two are good actors and received great applause. Barrack Sergeant English, is seemingly a new hand on the boards, he is "stiff and heavy very;" however it is to be hoped he will improve by degrees when "a little less bashful and a little more graceful!" Captain C. Thorburn came on as Cousin Joe, to which he did full justice: his acting at all times is admirable: he appears to be "a perfect Critchton:" sure to do well all he undertakes, and permit me to add with grace. Mrs. Kelly as Lady Plato did full well; Mrs. English as Margery very fascinating: her acting enchanted the Ass's-Earites! I hear there is another charming lady, a Mrs. Sullivan, who generally takes a part on the boards of the "Bijou," but she did not put in appearance in the late doings, to the great disappointment of her admirers. In "Retained for the Defence," Corporal McGinty as Mr. Mottley DeWindsor, Colour Sergeant Townsend as Mr. Whitewash, Private Bowen as Mr. Ferguson, Private Buckley as Thwaites, Lance Corporal Smith as Pawkins, Mrs. English as Agatha, all performed well. Mrs. English looked quite enchanting, and performed her part with usual grace. On the 5th and 8th there were Athletic sports. I need not add that the whole of the sports went off well and in a game manner, the agility of a very young slim officer (who must remain nameless by the bye) did the jumping well. Were I to say that the youngster was admired, perhaps he may rise a few inches in his own estimation; so we will let him alone jumping to the end. So for the present good bye from A FREQUENT VISITOR TO THE CELEBRATED ROCK.

Asseerghur, 9th August.

A VISIT TO SUMATRA (SEVEN YEARS AGO.)

(Continued.)

AFTER our return on board the Algerine, we set off for a little shooting along the coast, and obtained a few curlew, which we found acceptable, for there was nothing to be got in those parts except fish, on which the Malays principally live.

Finding the depth of the river sufficient for our vessel, which was only about sixty tons, we kedged on our anchor up to the village, 150 yards inside the mouth of the river. We were near enough to the village to see everything going on. A miserable state they lived in: jungle up to their very doors, and no means of getting away except by water. We got some good fish from the Malays here, very like gudgeon. The poorest people here catch enough fish for themselves, and to sell at Deli Labouan (harbour). In short, the country appeared to be a fit place for poor people, for 1,200 doits, one of the copper coins of the realm, go to a dollar. The red cent. here has the jungle cock on it, instead of the E. I. Company's arms. A novel thing in boats came in to the village from Karang Sading. It had a sail on both sides and is called "pangan-paree." There was a canoe in tow; and in order to keep it straight, a rope was fastened from the rudder to a piece of wood in the water. A very good method, as it obviated the necessity of putting a man in the canoe to prevent its capsizing.

For some days after our first visit to Deli, I had been endeavouring to collect a few natives to go up the mountains with me, but they were afraid to go unless I obtained leave for them from the Consul, for without his permission they would be punished. This showed me that the real Sooltan here was the Consul; for I had already obtained the Sooltan's permission, and a promise of every assistance. How little was in his power, I found out afterwards.

I therefore returned to Deli, and paid a visit on the Consul, Baron Von C., who had returned from Amperan Perak. I found he had gone to the palace, so went on there, and met him. He was in a blue uniform, which I supposed was the Dutch political. After the usual trivialities, I opened the subject of going up the mountains. I then learnt that Von C. had already attempted, and failed, in this object, owing to the state of the country, it being the rainy season. He had no objection to my going on the expedition, though he feared I would not succeed, for there was too much water and mud in the country. We talked on matters in general with the Sooltan, and then returned together to the Consulate, where I remained, the Consul having sent a boat off for the necessary kit and my servant. In the evening the Sooltan, mounted on a superb white pony, (a great rarity, I only saw one other, and that was on the plateau,) joined us in our ride. We went as far as the road took us beyond the bazaar, till we met with an obstacle in the way of a nullah. We turned off into the jungle by a bye-path: the jungle was partially cleared of undergrowth, and I observed that there were numbers of huts here with small gardens. The only road in Deli was the one through the bazaar, and it was not fit to drive on; the others were mere footpaths, all but impassable with mud. Next morning some children, among them the Sooltan's son, came to learn to write and read at the Consulate. The Sooltan's little boy seemed pleasing and intelligent.

I had that day an opportunity of meeting all the European residents at Deli, who were then four in number—Dutch, Prussian, and Swiss—who came to visit Von C. officially, on his return from up-country. At tiffin I was talking to Von M., who said, "When M. told me that you had come, I said there must be something up, and I should not wonder if the Consul thought you were a spy." I said, "I hoped not, for they wouldn't send me as a spy and he is a *naneais sujet*: they would send a native." In the meantime the Consul had been speaking Dutch to N., when it struck him, "suppose if this new comer understands Dutch, and has heard all the secrets I have been telling N.;" he then turned to Von M., and expressed his thoughts in French. Von M., who was once an officer in the Prussian army, disclaimed that a British officer could descend to be being a "spy," and mentioned the subject of our last conversation. Von C. was then mad with delight; and called for glasses to be filled for a bumper, which was received uproariously. After this we were great friends, as all anxiety on the part of the Consul had been relieved.

A day or two afterwards we paid a visit, five miles into the country, on N. Went over a new road, that had been made by cutting down the jungle trees, laying them lengthways, and then covering them with soil. On both sides were plaintain trees, among the lallong (a tall grass), growing luxuriantly. At times we passed huts with a few goats browsing. In the jungle were several kinds of palm, new to me, from one of which coir is made, and from the leaf of another some sweet sugar is made. The road, as it was at that time, was scarcely passable, but I have no doubt it is now a great success: being a very important one, as it was the only one that communicated directly with the interior of Sumatra, all future traffic would have to pass that way to avoid the rivers. Owing to the weather we were in a frightfully dirty state by the time we reached the river, where we crossed in a sampan (native boat) to N.'s house. Our saddles were put into the boat, and the ponies swum across by the syces, which was easy enough, the river not being more than fifty yards wide. N.'s house was an improvement on a Malay hut. 'Singam' wood is generally used, but 'Beera Beera' with a stone foundation. The veranda was piled up with tobacco, which was far superior to that cultivated by the Malays, and sells well in Holland. We went over N's estate which was very flourishing: he had planted numbers of trees, nutmegs, cocoanuts, plaintains, &c., and opened much new ground. The nutmegs were in full bearing: 1,200 nutmegs go to a picul if dried, otherwise only 1,000. The cost per picul was regulated by the supply, for there was always a great demand for them in the Singapore and Penang markets. The Penang nutmeg trees had failed some years previously, owing to a blight.

We returned home by a footpath, which was perhaps worse than the road, by Von M.'s house. It was an old Malay house, with the usual decoration of red and green paint. Here the elephants and wild pigs did much damage occasionally to the estate, which appears to be a favourite haunt of theirs.

Leaving Von M.'s we had some dangerous places to pass, by the side of the Deli river. At last, reaching the crossing place, we sent our ponies across to get home by the road, and went down the river in a gobeng, or canal, and landed at the Consulate.

Settlers in Deli arrived generally short of coin. The Sooltan or the Datoos (native nobles) let them have gardens and ground to plant trees on for a term of six years and upwards, on the condition of their paying a percentage of the profits, and planting so many trees per annum on the uncultivated ground. Cocoanut trees paid well, being worth two dollars per annum. Eighty cocoanuts sold for the dollar here: in Penang only fifty. There is a fair opening for a settler; but the disadvantages are, that you are generally isolated and have no company, have to forget luxury, to be constantly on the move to prevent your fruit being stolen, or your trees rooted up by wild animals, to undergo fever, and so forth.

For sportsmen there is a fine field, very little shot over, beyond the occasional hunts of the Sooltan, who nets a good number of deer and occasionally a tiger.

The afternoon before we left for the mountains we went into the bazaar to purchase handkerchiefs, beads, tobacco, and anything we had heard that the Bataks approved of. There were several Bataks in Deli at the time. They had brought ponies for sale. Several of these we examined, but none of them were of a good height—six hands and over is the correct size. I never saw a real Deli pony of seven hands.

There had been considerable rain for the last few days, but we decided to wait no longer, as there seemed to be a break. Next morning, at 9 A.M., we started off on ponies for the mountains, without the most remote idea of what was before us, for no one had been there to see. Calling at B.'s house, for he had agreed to come, we did not get away again till noon. Passing through the Camponga Marbah, Meydaw, Loogoor, Teybon, Tengih, arrived near Campong Baroo at 4-30 P.M. Here we had some difficulty on account of the high pass and scrub jungle; several stoppages on account of crossing streams, where the mud was simply awful, but not so bad is it might have been, for this was the second fine day we had had. Every mile brought us on higher ground, from which we got pretty views of the river, whose course we had been going nearly parallel to. Here it dashed gaily down, while at Deli, though swollen with the rains, it crept sluggishly along. Reaching Campong Baroo we halted. The boat that had been sent on with our supplies three days before had only reached that morning. We lay on the grass and smoked till we were driven in by the musquitos, which infested these places. We had a Malay hut, which being a very large one was also occupied by our followers, only thirty in number as yet, and village loafers: but after dinner, we pitched on a particular corner, put up musquito curtains, which were little better than useless, and warned off the natives. The sandflies gave us infinite trouble till early morning.

Halted here next day, for we had to send on our supplies by land. Campong Baroo is the last Malay village, and the territory of the Soultan, and the Malays themselves, do not extend further inland: it is on the Deli river, and surrounded by jungle, in which tigers are to be met with. Bamboo, which is as useful to the Malays as the cocoanut tree, abounds here, also wild plaintains, new species of trees, graceful, and variegated creepers, and the bunsooda, which bears a fruit similar to that of the mangosteen. Butterflies and dragon flies were seen here, which would charm a Collector. We shot on the opposite side of the river a bird of green-pigeon tribe, which was so large as a fowl, and good eating.

Left Campong Baroo at 9 A.M., going gradually higher through some troublesome lallong and brushwood, sometimes riding, sometimes walking, crossing the river twice, before reaching the tall jungle, which it was very muddy and slippery; and the path being up hill, we rode till the track was drier. Passing through some low jungle, which had been cleared for us by the Bataks, who had heard of our coming, we soon reached more lallong. The sun came out, and it was very hot and tiresome travelling, till we entered the high jungle again, where we had to mount on account of the mud. All along our path we trod under foot the scarlet blossom of some jungle tree. Wild flowers of every hue, parasites of reedy plants resembling pine-apples in colour and shape, we met with at every step. Occasionally we crossed patches of cleared ground, planted with hill paddy of a red colour. In these fields were little huts raised some twenty feet high, or up in a tree, from which we received the usual welcome of the pariah dog, a mongrel of any colour, but principally black and white, with a tail curled well over on one side of his ribs. Soon after we came to a rising ground and obtained a fine view from a precipice 200 feet above the river.

A little further on we found the first Batak village, with a bamboo palisade round it, called Deli Tour, or old Deli, about 100 feet above the river, down to which steps had been cut. It was a very small place, with a few huts on the ground, and some raised to store rice in. There was also a hut with a wooden tomb in it. To the disgust of our Malays, a lot of pigs were running about, a sign that the Bataks were not Mahomedans. The Bataks believe in three gods—one above the earth (the thunder), one on the earth, and one under. They also believe in 'spirits.' As there was no place ready, they soon knocked out the sides of a hut, and gave us mats to sit on. Two or three women, according to their rank, came and presented us with betel-nut, seree, tobacco, &c. The women seem to be in power, which shows the 'gallantry' of the Bataks. Afterwards Von C. had his musical box brought, and said he would make it play, if they would dance. He just turned on the musical box, and stopped it. At last a very stout lass came forward, and harangued the rest because they were afraid to dance. Two or three then came forward, and the men sang, and clapped their hands. The women commenced dancing, somewhat like the nautch girls of India. The men sang with a short chorus, in a falsetto voice. The women danced very little, and were very bashful. Von C. then touched the spring of the musical box: they were astonished, and peeped at it as if it would bite them. The women are very fond of flowers, wearing in their hair the shoe flower, the young blossom of the betel-nut tree, and different kinds of grass. Their features and figures are better than those of the Malays; the young girls and some of the children are nice looking. Their clothing is a cloth round the waist and one over the body, of an indigo colour, always. They wear a great many silver rings on all, or some, of their fingers, sometimes six or eight on each, and, according as they can afford it, a necklace of beads. Also silver earrings, in the shape of a large pair of scizzors, rounded off at the points, on the top of the ear. They wear a cloth on the head, which is rolled round the hair, and shaped into a peak about a foot long, behind the head; the corners of the cloth are slipped into the earrings on each side to keep them fast. The women were all very fat, and the men were stronger built, taller, and have better features than the Malays. None of the women over 20 years, or even younger than that, were pretty; for they do much work, pounding rice, making and dyeing cloth, and so forth. One of the children, a mere babe, was exceedingly pretty: they had put heavy silver necklets, bead necklaces with one or two dollars attached, and coloured bead necklaces on him. The women also wear these and often a copper doit on the back of the neck. They part their hair, too, in the middle. The coin here is the doit and the dollar as at Deli Labouan. Von C. liberated a woman here who had been fastened round the neck with a rope, and a chain with a padlock; her leg was secured above the ankle by two wooden beams fastened by a large iron kind of skewer, which took fifteen minutes to back out. This woman had been thus confined for five moons, so that she should not follow her husband, who had run away because one of their children had accidently set fire to a house. For this she had been incarcerated: worse than we would do a tiger, or the worst of maniacs. So much for woman's rule. There was one of her children with her. If she had not been liberated she would have died in the end.

We here got some water from the Now-Now tree, which is very sweet and cool, far nicer than cocoanut milk. If kept any time it ferments and becomes intoxicating. They make a black coir rope, and a dark brown sugar from this tree. There are two or three kinds of wood they put into the now-now water to liquify it, and also to colour it. To make it thin and of a red colour, they put in bintongun, the Malays call it, and chinkum, the Bataks call it. They thin it also with bunkeral, which is the young durong and with coonul. These are all creepers.

After leaving this we had a fair road, but in some places muddy and wet, up hill, and then down again sometimes very difficult and dangerous places to get down, for ponies, more than for ourselves; however, they got over safely, though it was very slippery and rocky. Tracks of elephants were frequent about here. There is a plant in the jungle called by the natives the fever plant. I jumped a stream and came against this plant, which bruised my face and hand, but fortunately I did not get any fever.

We went along a low path in the jungle, by the side of the river, and rode up some rising ground, and passed some more cleared but deserted places, on account of the ground being poor: and then came to an opening, cultivated with hill paddy and Indian corn. It commenced raining, but cleared off. We ascended again and got into wilder country: no sign of habitation till 4 P.M., when we reached Campong Chingaling, perhaps sixteen miles from Campong Baroo.

PRAISE.—Irishmen are noted for the piquancy of their remarks, and a late case illustrates this peculiar talent. Praising a favourite candidate, a voter broke out enthusiastically with—"He is as fine a fellow as ever lifted a hat to a lady—or—a boot to a blackguard."

PRINCE ADALBERT OF PRUSSIA is said to have bequeathed the whole of his private fortune, including a handsome palace situated at the Potsdam Gate in Berlin, to his morganatic wife, the Baroness von Barnim, née Easlar, who has offered it for sale to the Government, as it is her intention to reside in Austria.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—TAYLOR BROTHERS (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially, high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. N.B. Caution—"MARAVILLA" is a registered Trade Mark.

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BOMBAY.

RAIN AT SURAT.—The fall of rain registered at Surat up to the 6th instant amounted to 30 inches and 6 cents.

A DHURMSALLA AT AHMEDABAD.—A subscription is being set on foot at Ahmedabad for the erection of a dhurmsalla.

THE NEW SPINNING COMPANY AT SURAT.—It is stated that nearly 750 shares have been subscribed to the above company.

A PERSIAN PAPER AT SURAT.—A Persian newspaper is shortly to be started at Surat by a Mahomedan named Narool Hussein, a resident of Delhi.

EARTHQUAKE AT BROACH.—A correspondent of an up-country paper states that a slight shock of earthquake was felt at Broach on the 6th instant.

EUROPEAN VAGRANTS.—Yesterday there were twenty-seven European vagrants in the Government workhouse attached to the House of Correction.

THE SURAT HIGH SCHOOL.—It has been resolved to erect a building for a gymnasium in connection with the Surat High School out of the Local Funds.

DACOITY.—On the 3rd inst., a dacoity was committed in the village of Dongree, in the Surat collectorate. The dacoits have not yet been arrested.

MORTALITY AT SURAT.—For the week ending 31st July, there 221 deaths in the city of Surat. Of these 110 were males and 111 were females.

ASSAULT.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday one Narsee Bapoo was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment, on a charge of assaulting one Sewram Eria.

APPEAL COURT AT CAMBAY.—The Nawab of Cambay has established an appeal court in his territory, where H. H. himself presides and disposes of appeals in civil and criminal cases.

CUTCHERRY TO BE HELD IN OFFICE.—It has been ordered that the Assistant Collectors of Broach shall hold their Cutcherries in the Collector's office and not in their bungalows.

THE HON. MR. FORBES.—The weekly Goojerates newspaper, the *Rast Gofter*, gives out that the Hon. Mr. Forbes intends to resign his seat in the Legislative Council.

ACCIDENT.—A Mahomedan named Shaik Abdoola, employed on board the ship Dunedin, got seriously injured on Saturday whilst working at a crane on board the ship. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

THE INDIAN FINANCE COMMITTEE.—Mr. Moteeram Dulputram, late Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Surat, has declined to proceed to England to give evidence before the Finance Committee, owing to his ill health.

A CORRESPONDENCE DEPARTMENT AT CAMBAY.—A department has been established at Cambay to carry on correspondence in English, under the superintendence of Meer Nizabut Ally, who is supposed to be a good English scholar.

GAMBLING.—Toolseyram Jadowjee and eight others were yesterday charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Raymond, with being found gaming with cards, dice, and money in a gambling house. They pleaded guilty and were fined five rupees each.

DANGER OF LOADING CHILDREN WITH ORNAMENTS.—A Hindoo, named Ramchunder Dhondoo, reported to the executive police on Saturday that gold ornaments, valued at about Rs. 50, were stolen from the person of his child, while it was playing about in the verandah of his house.

DEATH FROM HEART DISEASE.—An inquest was held on Sunday at Mandvee, concerning the death of one Chotoo Laljee, who suddenly fell down on the Kalbadevi road on Saturday afternoon, and died shortly afterwards. The jury found that the death was caused by heart disease.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—There were 356 prisoners in the House of Correction yesterday. Of these, 141 were under sentences from the High Court, 182 from the Magistrates of Police, and 33 from Military Courts-Martial. Of the prisoners, 273 were natives, and the remaining 83 were Europeans.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, a man named Hurree Keroo, a suspicious character, was sentenced by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee to one month's rigorous imprisonment, for having in his possession a quantity of coal reasonably suspected of having been stolen or fraudulently obtained.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT.—A Moosulman named Jangir Syed Gool, a barber by profession, was charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee yesterday with seriously assaulting one Aniff Gool Mahomed. The magistrate remanded the prisoner to jail, pending the recovery of the complainant, who is now in the Jamsetjee Hospital.

CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Cooper, a man named Sukharam Wurdapa was charged with having appropriated to his own use certain gold ornaments, of the value of Rs. 33, belonging to Doorjee, woman, and was on conviction sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

HIS HIGHNESS THE GAEKWAR'S PRIZE of Rs. 1,000 is to be shot for in three series of ten prizes each at the coming Poona Rifle meeting. The first prize of the first series will be Rs. 50, of the second series Rs. 75, and of the third series Rs. 120. The second series is open only to those who enter for the first series, and the third only to those who enter for the first and second.

SENT TO THE REFORMATORY.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee and Peera Mahomed, aged respectively ten and eleven years, were charged with stealing seven rupees, belonging to Cursetjee Framjee Khoree. The first prisoner was acquitted for want of evidence, while the second was convicted and ordered to be sent to the David Sassoon Reformatory.

THE ROW BETWEEN TWO PARSEES.—This case, in which one Pallenjee Framjee Dubash is charged with causing grievous hurt to one Jamsetjee Pestonjee Dubash, was called on for hearing yesterday before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee. Mr. Jefferson (Jefferson and Payne) appeared on behalf of the prosecution, Mr. Macfarlane (Macfarlane and Skipsey) for the defence. After the examination of the prosecutor the magistrate adjourned the case for further inquiry.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.—A meeting of native gentlemen was held on Sunday last at the Bombay Private English School, situated on the Breach Candy Road, for the distribution of prizes to the successful pupils. Rao Bahadoor Nana Morojee, late third magistrate, presided. Pan-soparee and "uttur" were presented to those who were present at the meeting; and when the proceedings concluded, Mr. Treecumjee Velljee distributed native sweet-meats to the school-boys.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month at the head branch of this institution, Dhobie Talao, was 5,286. Of these, 1,510 were new admissions, consisting of 545 Parsees, 527 Hindoos, 343 Moosulmans, 59 Christians, and 1 of other castes, the daily average attendance being 195·76. The following prevailing diseases were registered, viz.:—Intermittent and remittent fevers, 413; diseases of the stomach and bowels, including diarrhœa and dysentery, 330; diseases of the air-passages, 243; whooping cough, 63; catarrh, 45; mumps, 3; typhoid fever, 2.

THE PARSEE MURDERER.—The mother of the Parsee who murdered a Mahomedan woman on the 6th instant appeared on Saturday before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, and stated that there were some symptoms of insanity in her son, and that therefore she should be allowed to engage the pauper's attorney for his defence. The magistrate told her that the prisoner was not placed before him, and therefore he could not entertain her application. The prisoner was yesterday placed before His Worship, charged with culpable homicide amounting to murder, in having, on or about the 6th instant, caused the death of a Mahomedan woman named Amena. He was remanded to jail till Monday, the 18th instant.

MR. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.—Yesterday at the High Court, Mr. Justice Marriott took his seat on the Bench for the first time in the second division Court where Mr. Justice Bayley used to preside. As his Lordship came down from Mr. Justice Bayley's chambers on his way to the Bench, there was noticeable on the part of those present in the Court-house a slight flurry, and the flutter of a desire to see how the young judge looked in his new ermine; and a gentle rush in the direction of his Lordship's Court was the natural result. The new judge, having taken his seat, asked the members of the bar one after another if they had anything to move before him; and the respective replies being in the negative, the Deputy Registrar called on a long cause on his Lordship's board, which occupied his Lordship the rest of the day.

PARSEE FOOTBALL CLUB.—The first match of the season A to K (Reds) headed by Mr. Banajee, and L to Z (Yellows) headed by Mr. R. Bickersteth, came off on Sunday. Although the Yellows were inferior in number, yet they were well represented by Messrs. Nowrojee, Rustomjee, and Sorabjee. Punctually at 6, the big ball began to roll, and play went on very spiritedly, but after a short time Mr. R. Bickersteth (Yellow), notwithstanding all the attempts of the Reds to check him, passed his opponent's goal in triumph with the ball in his hands. Place kick was tried by Mr. Sohrab but failed. Half time was now announced by the Umpire, and the sides were changed. Reds played spiritedly, but their opponents seemed "as if they have resolved to conquer or to die." Mr. Lowjee (Yellow) tried his best to pass through the Red's goal, but every time his opponents were ready to make him kiss the ground. Mr. N. Gandevia (Yellow) also showed some very good playing. Other men to be noticed among the Yellows were Messrs. Bickersteth and Sohrab, who by his kick aspired to be a second Lushington. At last, nearly at 7, Mr. Bansjee, the captain of the Reds, passed his adversary's goal with the ball in his hands. A difference arose between both the parties for that game, but at last the umpire decided in favour of the Reds: so place kick was tried by Mr. B. Poncha, but again without success. The match will be continued on Wednesday.

MOUNT ROAD LIBRARY.—We are requested to acknowledge with thanks the following donations given towards the endowment fund of the Mount Road Library, Bombay:—Mr. Muncherjee Bomanjee Punthuk ee, Rs. 20; Mr. Behramjee Nusserwanjee Servae, Rs. 15; the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Melvill, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Nanabhai Harridas, Messrs. Venayekrow Juggonathjee Sunkersett, Aspundiarjee Jamsetjee Commissarywala, Dinshah Manockjee Petit, Burjorjee Bomanjee Pudum, Luckmidas Khimjee, Rs. 10 each—Rs. 80; Mr. Tapidas Vurjdas, Lieut.-Col. H. F. Hancock, R.E., Messrs. Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy, C. Cowasjee Manockjee, Homusjee Behramjee Moos, Ardeshir Framjee, Fazullah Cassumbhoy Nathoobhoy, Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, Mehemoobhoy Hubibbhoy, Thakersey Mooljee, Soonderdas Mooljee, Hajee Esmael Hajee Habib, Mahomed Ally Rogay, Currimbhoy Ebrahim, V. N. Madhowdas, Godrez Mehrban Eranee, Morarjee Gocouldas, Hassumbhoy Visram, Dadabhoy Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy, C. C. Jamsetjee, Manockjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Muncherjee Framjee Cama, Dady Manockjee Limjee, Dadabhoy Jamsetjee, N. A. Wadia, Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Nadershah, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, Treecumjee Velljee, Hormusjee M. Narelwala, Nusserwanjee Bomanjee Mody, Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, Nusserwanjee Meherwanjee Panday, Sorabjee Cowasjee, Rustomjee Eduljee, Manockjee Framjee Patel, and Sorabjee Pallonjee, Rs. 5 each—Rs. 180; Messrs. Eduljee Bomanjee Morris, Sapoorjee Hormusjee Patuck, Ardeshir Dosabhoy Moonshee, Sorabjee Nowrojee, Merwanjee D. Wadia, Tehmooljee Pestonjee Setna, Muncherjee Kavasjee Murzban, Manockjee Hormusjee Kabra, Framjee Nusserwanjee, and Hurryvallubhdas Culliandass, Rs. 3 each—Rs. 30; Messrs. Burjorjee Sorabjee Cowasjee Ashburner, Rustomjee Jehanghier, Ruttonjee Nusserwanjee Oonvalla, Muncherjee Nowrojee, E. Cursetjee, and a friend Rs. 2 each—Rs. 12.

HARD UP.—Our contemporary, the *Indian Statesman*, who lately opened a column in his Sunday issue to the productions of "the Anglo-Indian pulpit," has apparently soon run short of material. It is certainly inaccurate to credit the Anglo-Indian pulpit with the late Bishop Ewing's last charge, as was done on Sunday week.—*Indian Church Gazette.*

HERESY.—We adverted in our last number to the eagerness of our Roman Catholic contemporaries to trace the avenging judgment of God in every calamity which befals their adversaries. It was reserved for the *Bombay Catholic Examiner* to discover the fatal effects of Protestantism in the lamentable accident by which Bishop Wilberforce lost his life. That sagacious and charitable print is of opinion that if he had seceded like his two brothers he would have died in his bed.—*Ibid.*

ON Tuesday afternoon last, a sepoy belonging to the Rural Police shot the wife of a comrade of his, the bullet entering her breast. From what we hear it appears that the murderer was carrying on an intrigue with the woman, which came to the ears of her husband. This led to an altercation between the two men, and the result was that he resolved to revenge himself on her. The latter was conveyed to the Civil Hospital, and she is in a precarious state.—*Sind News*, August 7.

A CASE of some importance was heard on Friday last in the Small Causes Court. A money lender, residing in the Soldiers' Bazaar, sued a fitter in the Scinde Railway Workshops, to recover money on a bond passed by the latter. It appears that the defendant is a minor, but was induced by the plaintiff to enter his age in the bond as being twenty-five. The plea of infancy was fully established by the production of his baptismal certificate, but the case involved the discussion of some knotty legal points as to the lad's liability. The case was postponed to yesterday, when counsel on both sides discussed the points. His Honour however decided to refer the case for the judgment of the Sudder Court.—*Ibid.*

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SHIP ROYAL SAXON, 1,071 tons, Captain J. Williams, which arrived in harbour on the 8th instant from Liverpool, April 26, brought a quantity of coal, and 805 packages glassware. The vessel is consigned to Mess

INDIAN ITEMS.

It is found expedient still to place a body of police on guard on the roads round the Calcutta Medical College after 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

We hear that the Simla Volunteers have received a challenge from the sergeants of the 37th Foot at Dugshale to a rifle match.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

From the letter of our Simla correspondent it will be found that the Hon'ble Miss Baring paid a visit at Simla to the Ranee of the Rajah Chundernath Roy of Nattore. The Ranee also paid a return visit to Miss Baring, accompanied by her husband.—*Indian Mirror.*

A Beloochee named Allandhur, who was convicted at the late Criminal Sessions of Shikarpoor, of having caused the death of his wife with an axe, and sentenced to transportation for life, appealed against the conviction and sentence, but the Suddur Court confirmed the decision and sentence.

We regret to hear that the state of affairs at the Sanawar Lawrence Asylum is far from satisfactory. Our informant states that the Rev. Peake has been suspended and one of the masters dismissed. The Government ought surely by this time to be in a position to give the public the benefit of the results of their commission of enquiry.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

The Bishop, though timed to reach Calcutta on the 26th instant, will in all probability not arrive here until September 2nd, as in returning from Mandalay he will go to Bassein, where he is to consecrate a new church. He will thus spend only twenty-four hours in Calcutta, for it is notified that he leaves for the Visitation of the North-West Provinces on September 3rd. *Indian Church Gazette.*

Between 11 and 12 o'clock last night, three European soldiers were observed by the peon on duty inside the premises to be stealthily trying the fastenings of the doors of the Bangalore Book Society, and on the peon making a noise they decamped. If these men were thirsting after knowledge they should have gone a more seasonable hour.—*Bangalore Examiner,* August 8.

Dogs at Dacca.—In the most audacious fashion, dogs of different sizes, breeds, and colours, quite a miscellaneous assortment, enter houses and strut about as though they did so by prescriptive right. A few nights ago, a formidable hound took possession of the press premises and amused himself by worrying a cat, which after some difficulty he contrived to kill, and partly to devour.—*Bengal Times.*

Tin-pots for Jurors.—At the May Sessions of our High Court, the jurors presented a petition to the presiding Judge against the use of tin-pots for jurors to drink water out of, and prayed that in place of these humble vessels tumblers may be allowed. The Judge promised to make enquires and relieve them of their grievance. At the recent Sessions tumblers with one goglet were provided for the use of the jurors. The Court-keeper has reported that two tumblers have been stolen by some thief or thieves. The police constables who were on duty do not seem to have detected the rogues.—*Athenæum and Daily News.*

Swallowing Laudanum.—On Wednesday last, at about 7-30 P.M., a sergeant of the local police, residing in Black Town, drank two ounces of laudanum out of a phial and after he had drunk the contents of the phial he threw the phial out of a window. The attention of two of the inmate of the houses was drawn to the phial being thrown out of a window, and they picked it up and from the label which bore the name of West and Co., learnt that it had contained was poison. On enquiry at Messrs. West and Co.'s it was ascertained that the man had purchased the laudanum at a little after seven that night. He was taken to the General Hospital where he was attended to, and he is now out of danger.—*Madras Times.*

Calcutta Commerce.—The Calcutta Commercial Guide for July informs us that, as compared with July last year, there was an increase in the value of merchandize imported of Rs. 7,22,876, and in bullion and specie imported of Rs. 15,60,571. Piece-goods and wrought metals account for the whole of the increase in merchandize. In exports there was an increase in the value of merchandize of Rs. 24,70,324, and a decrease in bullion and specie of Rs. 3,89,270. Silk, cotton, wheat, jute, opium, sugar, and tea principally contribute to the increase of merchandize, whilst cow-hides, saltpetre, and rapeseed, all show a decrease. There was an increase of Rs. 13,721 in the Customs collections on merchandize, but a decrease of Rs. 2,55,767 in the salt-collections.—*Englishman.*

Fatal Accident to the Rev. Alexander Taylor.—A telegram from Ootacamund brings us intelligence of a very melancholy occurrence, namely, the death of the Rev. Alexander Taylor, M. A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, the Bishop's domestic chaplain, who was thrown from his horse on Thursday evening and died yesterday morning. The Rev. Mr. Taylor became a chaplain on the Madras Establishment in 1861 and was appointed domestic chaplain to the Bishop in October 1871. He has during the last three or four months been accompanying the Bishop on an extensive tour of duty through the Diocese, and had only recently arrived at Ootacamund. His many friends will hear of his untimely end with unfeigned regret.—*Madras Mail,* Aug. 9.

Theatricals at Lahore.—The members of the Roberts Institute gave a performance on Tuesday evening at the Lawrence Hall. . . . . The anticipations of the audience were not disappointed, for the piece was capitally acted. . . . . We would also beg to be permitted to proffer a little advice on the subject of comic songs. We cannot help thinking that the selections chosen in the way of comic songs might be improved. *Wit* and *vulgarity* are by no means companions, and while the former is aimed at the latter can be avoided. The pot-house style of *bajjo* singing is not suited to the usual kinds of audiences that are to be found at such gatherings as that of Tuesday last at the Lawrence Hall, though perhaps admirably suited to the tastes of the frequenters of low Music Hall is at the East end of London.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

The Madras Debtors' Jail.—It will be recollected that a short time ago the jailer of the Debtors' Jail, Madras, refused to receive diet money for a prisoner after six o'clock in the afternoon. The judgment creditor finding that the "bird" would be released the next day in accordance with the provisions of the Small Cause Court Act, engaged an attorney, and had the question raised before the 1st Judge, holding that the diet money could, under the above Act, be received up to 12 o'clock at night as the day did not expire before that time. The Superintendent of Prisons for the Town of Madras has since passed an order to the effect that the jail will be opened for admission of visitors and food from six to ten o'clock in the forenoon and four to six o'clock in the afternoon only, and the subsistence money of the debtors in jail will be received from the plaintiffs from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M. until further orders.

East Indian Railway Traffic.—*Main Line.*—Earnings week ending 26th July 1873, £32,837-3-3. Corresponding week last year, £30,564-18-10. Increase, £2,262-4-5. From 1st July 1873 to 26th July 1873, £1,28,558-7-4. From 1st July 1872 to 27th July 1872, £1,23,097-6-1. Increase, £5,461-1-3. Miles open week ending 26th July 1873, 1,280. Corresponding week last year, 1,280. Per mile open week ending 26th July 1873, £25-12-11. Corresponding week last year, £23-17-7. Increase, £1-15-4. *Jubbulpore Line.* Earnings week ending 26th July 1873, £1,693-17-2. Corresponding week last year, £1,443-0-7. Increase, £250-16-7. From 1st July 1873 to 26th July 1873, £6,950-5-5. From 1st July 1872 to 27th July 1872, £6,112-9-3. Increase, £837-16-2. Miles open week ending 26th July 1873, 223½. Corresponding week last year, 223½. Per mile open week ending 26th July 1873, £7-11-7. Corresponding week last year £6-9-2. Increase, £1-2-5.

The King of Siam's Furniture.—The King of Siam has evidently imbibed a taste for European articles from his visit to this country, and fortunately he has the means of gratifying his taste. We yesterday saw at Messrs. Lazarus and Co.'s furniture warehouse a collection of furniture which is shortly about to be despatched to Siam for His Majesty's new palace, which, for good taste and workmanship, would be an ornament to any palace in Europe, the whole of which has been executed by the workmen employed by that firm in Calcutta. The carving of the woodwork is specially worthy of notice, and the chairs and lounges seem to be of every shape and design, and made for comfort as well as show. Them there is the throne, a most elaborate piece of work, with the royal arms on the top, and owing to there being two Kings in Siam, with two very handsome chairs of State, of the production of which Calcutta may be justly proud. We also saw some of the new furniture to be supplied by the firm to Government House in Calcutta, and we understand that they have also received an order to recover and polish up some of the old furniture which has been in use in Government House for many years. Messrs. Lazarus and Co., at any rate, have no reason to complain of the stagnation of business.—*Englishman.*

PAINTINGS FROM THE CAVES OF AJUNTA.

Mr. Griffiths, of the Bombay School of Art, has returned from the Caves of Ajunta, bringing with him an interesting and valuable collection of careful copies, executed by himself and his students, of the curious and beautiful fresco decorations there. To those who have only seen the coarsely daubed modern work, delicacy, beauty of colour and refinement of these pictures will be a revelation. The forms are Archaic, but they are drawn with wonderful grace and a power and precision of line little short of marvellous, especially when it is remembered that the painters must have worked in a recumbent position. Some of the figure subjects, which Mr. Griffiths has copied, recall Giotto and the early Italian painters; there is a similar naiveté of conception and expression combined with a similar delicacy and refinement of drawing. It is curious, too, to note the way in which all through these hewn caverns of stone the principles of wood construction have been adhered to, and ceilings are painted, even where they are not carved, in lines and panels counterfeiting timbers and rafters. The arabesques and conventional ornaments are fully as interesting and beautiful as the storied work, and infinite in variety. The motives of Italian arabesque—boys struggling in meandering mazes of foliage, animals ending in richly foliated scrolls and grotesque masks—are to be found in profusion, all painted in a rich but delicate key of colour which has doubtless mellowed by time. The elephants is throughout drawn with most appreciative "jee" and vigour, and there are panels filed in with grotesque little *nains* playing tom-toms, making faces at each other, and disporting themselves generally, sketched in with as pleasant a feeling of fun as the grotesques in *miserere* seats, and other details of Gothic work. The paintings have suffered wofully from the bats and from the damp. Major Gill's copies, executed some years ago, have disappeared in the Crystal Palace fire, but it is to be hoped a better fate will befal these latest copies of what is undoubtedly the most perfect example of Hindoo decorative art. The work was executed under considerable difficulties, but as a lesson in painting it has been of the greatest use to the students, whose hands with practice have learned the long and sweeping line of the consummate ornamentists, who knew, as it seems to me, the art of filling a space, with grace of line and glamour of colour, better than any who have ever essayed that delightful task. The results of this expedition to Adjunta are especially gratifying to all concerned in the welfare of schools of art in this country. It has been questioned by some, if native students, trained by European artists, could ever be really benefited by their course of study, and in these reproductions is an emphatic reply to such doubts, for it is by natives thus trained that some of the most beautiful specimens of the art of their own country, in its best days, have been rescued from oblivion and decay. It is worth while to notice too that the expenditure on Mr. Griffith's undertaking has been modest. Committees are all very well in their way, red-tape may be a useful article, and reports are often admirable, but all three together can do nothing for schools of art, in comparison with the good to be effected by the instruction and practice of a skilful artist.—*Correspondent of Pioneer.*

THE TWENTY-SEVEN ILLEGAL CESSES IN THE BENGAL METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS.

(*Friend of India.*)

The veil which has hitherto hidden from all but a very few the state of society in Bengal is gradually being withdrawn. The Census of 1872 has revealed to us those ultimate facts which form at once the standard of comparison and the test of all others. Lord Northbrook's inquiry into the extent of local taxation, and the feeling of the people to wards it, showed that if Bengal contributes less than its due share to the ordinary expenditure of the country, it is because the people suffer from the illegal exactions of their own landlords who make every direct tax a means of profit. And now the accident which led a young civilian to pitch his camp in the poorest and most oppressed portion of Orissa in the cold season of 1870-71, has resulted in a formal investigation into the nature and extent of these exactions in every part of the Province of Bengal. And the resolute determination of the tenantry of Pubna not to submit to the increasing extortion, has made it impossible for the Government to abstain from action any longer.

It is in the hope that some of the zemindars themselves may be moved if not by humanity, or a sense of justice, or even shame, at least by self-interest or the instinct of self-preservation, to restrain their agents and moderate their own demands, that we proceed to inquire where and to what extent illegal cesses are levied throughout Bengal. We shall say nothing, at present, of Orissa, because the conduct of the landlords there has been so excessively bad and the law is so very clear that there need be no discussion of its case. The Government that could remain inactive, after the facts and the commentary on them which it published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of December 1871, would deserved to be ranked in shamelessness with the zemindars whom it failed to control, or in humanity with the Administration which allowed so many thousands to die of famine till it was too late for money to save them. But the case of Bengal proper and Behar is different. There the law has been allowed to become obsolete or has been thoughtlessly repealed. After Pubna those officials who report that there is no wrong because the people do not complain, can only be pronounced ignorant at once of their districts and of human nature. But when the possible consequence of action might be the throwing of both landlords and tenants into the civil courts, in order that a legitimate mode of raising rent might take the place of that which is both illegal and oppressive, we can understand the hesitation of the few older Commissioners and district officers who cry "peace, peace," when there is no peace. For action of some kind, for the future, there must be, if we are not to have a succession of *jacqueries* much more serious than that of Pubna. If there was anything in the history of the zemindars to justify it, our hope would lie in their spontaneous moderation and gradual re-adjustment of their relation to the ryots. But, in the face of the subinfeudation of rights, of the fact that so many are mere annuitants on the land, such a hope would be utopian, even if the Bengalee landlord were to attempt to justify the education we have given him. The Road Cess Act may do something, education if it were spread by a cess would do more, but legislation must, we fear, be called in ultimately.

It is a hopeful fact that the only district in which illegal cesses are not paid by the people, save in remote corners, is the most extensively educated in all India, that is Hooghly. The passing of Act X. of 1859 taught the zemindars that legal enhancement is safer than illegal cesses, and it would be well if the experience of this district were carefully analysed as a guide to the action of Government. In some cases of exaction the peasantry have taken their landlords or their agents into the Criminal Courts, and this the landlord dreads even if his arts prevail to get him off. His honour is gone and at least he takes care that the offence is not repeated. But, undoubtedly, the disappearance of these cesses in recent times is partly due to the fever which has made tenants so scarce and therefore so valuable to the zemindar, who on some estates has failed to realise the amount of the land-tax. Still, on the whole, Hooghly is an instance which shows that, if all Bengal had received the same degree of education, the transition from a feudal and lawless state of society to one in which the individual in every class assests his rights and rises in the social scale, would now have become as easy as it is difficult and may be very dangerous if suddenly precipitated. In the other districts of the Burdwan Division, however, the collection of illegal cesses is general, save—significant exception—where English landholders like the Messrs. Watson and Co. have estates, as in Midnapore. The cesses which are levied with more or less severity in these districts, as in all Bengal, are that taken at the time of granting a lease and that which cannot be defended like these two—"the maugun" levied by the landlord when he is in difficulties. Then there is the cess for the rural post and for the income tax. There is a whole class of exaction for idolatrous ceremonies, such as the Rath or Jugganath car tax, on some estates, an exaction defended by one zemindar as older than the perpetual settlement—which was conceded, among other reasons, to give compensation for such exactions—as paid from religious motives and as expended on the ryots themselves who pull the car from the same motives. Such idol cesses are more common in Orissa, where they are exacted to provide the sacred rice of the god, and to help the landlord to go on pilgrimage to Poorea or Jagespore. Even there, we are told by an apologist for the cesses, it is difficult to solemnize all the ceremonies or pull the cars because of the reluctance of the people.

Perhaps the best test of the extent and nature of the illegal cesses will be found in the presidency Division, which, next to Hooghly, is most widely educated and ought to be most under the eye of Government. In the metropolitan district of the 24-Pergunnahs the following cesses are levied, according to the official report, some throughout the year, others on fixed occasions:—

1. Dak khurcha.—Th's is levied to reimburse the zemindars for amounts paid on account of zemindaree dak tax. The rate at which it is levied does not exceed three pice per rupee on the amount of the tenants' rent.

2. Chanda, including bhikya or maugon.—A contribution made to the zemindar when he is involved in debt requiring speedy clearance.

3. Parboony paid on occasions of religious ceremonies in the zemindar's house. The rate of its levy is not more than four pice per rupee.

4. Toburria.—A fee paid on the occasions of the audit of ryots' accounts at the end of the year.

5. Forced labour exacted from the ryots without payment.

6. Maroocha or marriage fee.—Paid on the occasion of a marriage taking place among the ryots. It is fixed at the discretion of the zemindar.

7. Ban salami.—A fee levied on account of preparation of molasses from sugarcane.

8 Salami, including all fees paid on the change of ryots' holdings and on the exchange of leases and agreements.

9. Kharij Dakhil.—A fee commonly, at the rate of 25 per cent., levied on the mutation of every name in the zemindar's books.

10. Taking of rice, fish, and other articles of food on occasions of feasts in zemindar's house.

11. Battah and multa kumrao.—The former is chargod for conversion from Sicca to company's rupees; the latter on account of wear and tear of the same.

12. Fines.—These are imposed when the zemindar settles petty disputes among his ryots.

13. Police khurcha.—A contribution levied for payment to police officers visiting the estate for investigating some crime or unnatural death.

14. Jummojatira and Rath khurcha are exceptional imposts levied on occasions of these festivals.

15. Bardaree khurcha.—A fee levied at heavy rates by a farmer taking a lease of a holding.

16. Income tax levied by a few zemindars to be reimbursed for what they pay to Government on account of this tax.

17. Doctor's fees.—This is levied exceptionally by a few zemindars on the plea that they are made to pay a similar fee to Government.

18. Tantkur.—A tax of 4 annas levied from every weaver for each loom.

19. Dhaie mehal.—A fee levied from every wet-nurse carrying on her profession in the zemindar's estate.

20. Anchora salami.—A fee paid by persons carrying on the illicit manufacture of salt.

21. Hal bhangun.—A fee paid by a ryot on his ploughing land for the first time in each and every year.

22. Mathooree jumma.—A tax levied on barbers.

23. Shashun jumma.—A tax levied on leather workers for the privilege of taking hides from the carcasses of beasts thrown away.

24. Punniah Khurcha.—The contribution made by the ryots on the day the *puniah* ceremony takes place.

25. Bastoo poojah khurcha.—A contribution made for the worship of bastoo poorcosh (god of dwelling-houses) on the last day of the month of Pous.

26. Roshud khurcha—A contribution levied to supply with provisions some district authority or his followers making a tour through his estates.

27. Nazarana.—Presents made to the zemindar on his making a tour through his estates.

There is a list in what ought to be the most enlightened and the least oppressed district in India, lying as it does under the shadow of the Viceroy and the Lieutenant Governor. We do not wonder that the Collector of this district is in favour of the enactment of a law for affording protection to ryots from illegal exactions. Many of these cesses have been levied from time immemorial, whilst others may be traced to a more recent date. It must be remembered that, in the metropolitan district, as in the adjoining county of Hooghly, the landlords have used the law to raise their rents under Act X. This list enables us to imagine what life is in the former for the peasant who has more generally to struggle with the natural obstacles to his prosperity raised by the salt rivers and sea, by the Sunderbun marsh and jungle, by wild beasts and pestilence. The poverty of the people is seen from the condition even of the many Christians who have hardly risen above the general level but we fancy pay no cesses. We shall contrast the condition of other districts with that of Hooghly and the 24-Pergunnahs hereafter.

FIVE O'CLOCK TEA.

It is not quite clear whether women expect, when they have got their rights, to keep their privileges also. When their education is completed, and they find themselves able to argue on an equality with man, do they expect always to have the last word? When they have ceased to claim or accept the protection of men, and have set up for themselves, are they still to be allowed to make personal remarks? When they are successfully competing with men in all the superior walks of life, and are driving them to emigrate, to scrub floors, and to jump off Westminster Bridge, do they hope still to get the corner seat, the clean side of the road, the first help, the front place, and the pick of everything? When all the public and private business of the country is in their hands, will they still find time for three meat meals in the day? And, above all, will they then still retain their most cherished privilege of tea and talk at five o'clock in the afternoon? As members of any profession, except perhaps the clerical, women can hardly expect that their day's work will ordinarily be finished before five o'clock, or that they will be able, as a rule, to make such a break in business between four and six as to get home regularly to five o'clock tea. Unless we are to presume a thorough change in office hours, in the times of the departure of the mails, and in all the business arrangements of the country; and, unless, along with all this, we are to reckon upon an entire extrusion of men from any share in settling such arrangements, it is difficult to see how five o'clock tea can survive the emancipation of women. We do not forget that some of the champions of woman's rights consider that, with her superior natural abilities and her extreme docility, supplemented by the right use of method, the emancipated woman will be able to perform all that man now does, without giving up any of her present feminine occupations; will be able to attend board meetings without abandoning any of her duties to her infant; will find time for interviews as well as for visiting; will superintend the clerks at her office while keeping due control over her domestic servants; and will conduct the affairs of her regenerated country without neglecting her painting, her music, her flowers, her pets, her drawing-room, or her dress. All this may be possible. It may be that woman will contrive to economize her time and her forces by a considerable development of what may be called household mechanics. There is perhaps no reason why, as she already has the sewing-machine, she should not have also the letter-writing machine and the dinner-ordering machine. We can even imagine that, by the application of some kind of power to a contrivance combining the bottle and the baby-jumper, she may be able to hand over one of her most natural, but most unmanly, duties to a nursing-machine. And when machines have been invented for all the different household duties of women, it is of course perfectly conceivable that they may all be combined in one great domestic engine, warranted to do the work of an automaton housewife, or complete mechinical mistress and mother. Or perhaps it may be that emancipation will have such an effect upon woman that the glorious creature will find herself able to do what, since the world began, both men and women have been vainly trying to do—namely, to get two days' work out of one. There have always been people who have believed it might be possible to do this, just as there have always been people who, in spite of arithmetic and repeated failures, have maintained that "what's enough for one is enough for two." Mr. Kingsley, indeed, in his *Water Babies* went so far as to give us a formal prescription for getting two days' work out of one—namely, by "sticking to the good old Cambridge hours of breakfast at eight and dinner at five." But this, like any other prescription which fails to show how to double the length of the day, is a mere delusion for doubling the day's work; as any one may soon ascertain who will put himself to the extreme inconvenience of trying "the good old Cambridge hours." It is, however, futile to speculate by what means women propose to rise superior to the embarrassing conditions of time and force which at present regulate the lives of men, and to assume the cares and duties of men without dropping those which at present belong to them. All we know is, that the champions of woman's rights repudiate the hypothesis which used to be so cleverly illustrated by the late Mr. Leech, that the assumption by women of men's work, or, as it was then called, "Bloomerism," necessitates the employment of men in woman's work. Evidently they feel perfectly competent to do the one, and yet not leave the other undone.

Whether woman's work is, or is not, to survive the triumph of the new Bloomerism, it seems impossible that woman's leisure can do so. And with the loss of woman's leisure goes the loss of that special pleasure of women, five o'clock tea. Five o'clock tea is a rite for the due observance of which leisure is essential, and of which leisure is the most characteristic condition. The cups and saucers, the bread and butter, the new bonnets, the specimens of lace, the music, the talk, and even the very drink from which it is named, are all accidents of five o'clock tea. Nothing that is eaten, nothing that is drunk, nothing that is said or done at five o'clock tea, is so characteristic of the institution, considered as an art, as this one fact, that it is a mode of passing spare time. The art of taking five o'clock tea is, in fact, a branch of the great art of using leisure—an art which, if the rank and file of middle-class Englishmen ever possessed it, they have now completly lost. Englishmen of the professional and commercial classes have no experience of leisure. They know what it is only from hearsay; or, at the best, from recollections of their boyhood. The pressure of competition and the force of habit have turned all of them who are past thirty into mere working machines; and, though they are always long ing for leisure, not one of them in fifty would know how to use it if he got it. It is not the least of the graces which charm us in woman that she is not drilled down into the same file with ourselves; that she is still allowed to have leisure, and that she still retains the art of using it. If a busy professional man gets a half-holiday, he has only two notions as to how he shall spend it. One is to work off arrears of private business, the other is to tire himself out with physical exertion. And he is quite right. He has lost the art of doing nothing, and he could not do it, however much he tried. Give him the prettiest corner of the drawing-room, a couple of his best friends, security from casual callers, and all the other most favourable conditions of an artistic five o'clock tea, and you will still find him quite incompetent to take it like a woman. The ease, the grace, the quiet, the repose, the absence of hurry, the charming aimlessness, the indescribable air of inaction, with which a woman takes her five o'clock tea, are all entirely beyond his powers. Let any one who doubts this, and who has a really charming woman for his wife, contrive an opportunity of watching her, himself unseen, while she takes her afternoon tea. He will then learn how great and how beatiful is the art of idleness.

Five o'clock tea has, of course, like every other art, some among its followers who fail to catch its true spirit, and seek to degrade it into a handicraft. Some women make a meal of it. Others try to make it do du for a dinner-party. Some treat it as a religious or charitable institution, and meet toge to make garments for the poor heathen—garments which, by the way, the poor heathen could not possibly wear, but, for which they may get a trifle from some half-caste dealer—or to distribute tracts among our heathen poor. Others, of a more enlightened spirit, look upon it as a means of regenerating society, and meet to discuss, in the comparative privacy of their drawing-rooms, those more intricate and nasty problems of social life with which it is necessary that they should make themselves thoroughly acquainted in order that they may lend a helping hand to Professor Newman and Mr. Jacob Bright. One of the worst abuses of five o'clock tea, as most men will agree, is to turn it into a meal. There are women, happily not numerous in London, but dwellers chiefly in small country towns, who use five o'clock tea as an opportunity for gormandizing; and who systematically exchange visits at that time of day for the purpose of eating something that is newly in season, such as straw-berries, or something for which they have a sneaking appetite, such as muffins. Men are of course carefully excluded from these orgies. Married women take care not to keep the feast in their own houses, except on days when they are secure of their husband's absence. Edwin tears himself from Angelina, and goes forth on his day's work, deeply touched by the affectionate solicitude with which she puts to him the question, "Is there *no* chance of getting you back before seven, my love?" Could he turn back from the station ten minutes later, and see the little notes being sent out to Mrs. Doubledose, the doctor's wife, and the two little Misses Pumpkin, written thus:—"I shall be *quite* alone at five to-day. *Do* come and eat a muffin"—the current of his meditations would be changed. Rumour says that occasionally an uxorious Edwin has turned up an hour or so earlier than he was expected, and has felt himself to be, like the prophet of Pethor, a man whose eyes are opened. The disordered appearance of the drawing-room, the bonnet cast down here, the parasol there, the pocket-handkerchiefs, the neck-kerchiefs, the knitting, the tatting, the shawls, and the overshoes that lie in tangled masses over the chairs and floor and bestrew every corner of that place, sacred, as he thought, and as Cowper sang, to neatness and repose; the half-emptied cups and sloppy saucers, the strawberry stalks, the fragments of solid food; the embarrassed air of Mrs. Doubledose, arrested in the middle of her newest and liveliest bit of scandal, and the outraged look of Angelina—have, it is said, formed a tableau such as Edwin would long remember. Of course such complete exposures as this are comparatively rare. Usually the fragments that remain have been gathered up, the drawing-room has been smoothed down, and all traces of the revellers have been effaced, some twenty minutes or so before the unsuspecting Edwin applies his latchkey to the door; and the only evidence that remains of what has been done is to be found in Angelina's utter incapacity for dinner. "I have got one of my sick head-aches," she says, and Edwin, even in his most ungenerous moods, looks for no more approximate cause of her want of appetite than a too liberal luncheon, and seldom thinks of suspecting the true criminal, five o'clock tea.

Our limits do not permit a discussion of the other misuses of five o'clock tea. They are, no doubt, many and serious. But it does not therefore follow that the institution is in itself an evil, any more than it follows, because some women abuse their leisure, that all women ought to take to hard work. Nothing, says the proverb, is so bad as debased good. The corruption of the best thing is the worst. And it may be that the very vileness of five o'clock tea, when so abused, is an evilence of its value when uncorrupted.—*Saturday Review.*

IRISH SALARIES AND PUBLC INTERESTS.

(*Scotsman.*)

If it be true that, speaking commercially as distinguished from sentimentally, "the worth of any thing is just as much as it will bring," then it follows that he who pays more for any thing than it can be got for, pays more than it is worth. That truth is acknowledged in all the transactions of men, women, and firms. Nobody pays a halfpenny more for any commodity or service than it can be got for or is offered at. Is there any reason why governments should proceed on different principles, and pay say 20s. for what there are twenty men eager to sell at 15s.? That question was on Friday night answered in the affirmative by a majority of the House of Commons, composed of Irish members of all parties and of English and Scotch members almost entirely of the Tory party. The application of the principle was made indeed in the meanwhile only to the case of Irish Government clerks or similar officers; but if it is good for them, it is good for all other departments of the public service, and both in Ireland and the other kingdoms. The main fact of the case is clear and undenied. Whatever may be anybody's abstract opinion regarding the rates of salaries in Irish government departments, nobody denies that all who at present possess these salaries were very glad to get them, and that, if one man, disliking the terms on which he accepted office, desires to got out, there are ten men as competent desirous on these same terms to come in. The one reason generally operating in a community for the raising of salaries, wages or prices is that the thing desired cannot be got any longer for the price at which it could be got before; but there is no pretence of any such reason existing in the present case. The Tory-Irish majority of the House of Commons has virtually directed the Government to pay more for the counting of Government business in Ireland than that business is and can be conducted for. If that is to be the rule as to Ireland, why not everywhere else? and if as to desk-work, why not as to everything that the Government has to buy?

All the arguments and all the circumstances brought forward in favour of the proposal come to nothing in face of the simple fact of its being a proposal that the Government shall pay for a certain thing, and if so, logically for all things, more than the market price; but some of the details go a very considerable way to show that its danger and absurdity are even greater than when it is looked at only in the rough and generally. The foremost argument employed for the proposal is, that the prices of provision have risen. It might be disputed, in the first place, whether this is really the fact, though it is so generally assumed. Some necessities of life, especially butcher meat, have indeed risen very considerably in price; but several other articles, making up more of the total expense of a moderate household, have still more considerably fallen—bread, sugar, tea, coffee, and other such articles are only at about half the price at which they stood when probably the majority of civil servants in Ireland entered on their offices But even supposing the statement of the general rise in the prices of provisions to be correct, that is not only insufficient as a reason for raising salaries, but is somewhat dangerous for all parties, and not least for the parties in receipt of salaries. It is perfectly clear that, if a rise in prices, after the making of the contract, forms a good reason for raising salaries, a fall in prices would form an equally good reason for reducing salaries. That, it will be seen is a very awkward question to stir in the interest of salaried servants. Then there is no natural nor usual connection between the two things; indeed, it] is a fact, though it may be admitted to be a melancholy fact, that a rise in the cost of living is often accompanied by a fall in the price of all sorts of labour, for the obvious reason that dearth often accompanies, or rather causes, decline or disorganisation in trade. Look, for instance, at the period of 1847, when the prices of most sorts of provisions were higher than now, and when employment became exceedingly scarce and unfixed salaries and profits exceedingly low. On the principle, therefore, adopted by that motley majority of the House of Commons on Friday night, it would sometimes come about that the salaries of all public servants would be raised just at times when the ability of those out of whose pockets those salaries are paid would be reduced—in other words, Government salaries would go up just when everything else, excepting the price of provisions, was coming down.

The restriction of this principle to Ireland only makes the case worse. If that restriction is to be maintained, there is an obvious injustice to the civil servants of England and Scotland; if the principle is to be extended to all the three kingdoms, then the absurdity and the extra vagance are several times multiplied. It is said, indeed, but is not proved, that the rate of remuneration is lower in Ireland than in England or Scotland. If it is so, it is according to a natural law prevailing in all departments in Ireland, where the rates of payment for almost everything are lower than in the other two kingdoms. Inquire, for instance, as to the gains of the most successful Irish barristers, and it will be found that not one of them makes much more than a third of what some people make at the bar even in our own poor country, nor a fifth of what many men make at the bar of England. It is the same as to almost all employments in Ireland, from the lowest to the highest: and there is no conceivable reason why the payment of Government servants should form an exception, unless it were found that, unlike other things, those officers could not be got in Ireland any cheaper than in England. Whether or not the Government salaries paid in Ireland are as high as in England is, however, of little importance; what has to be looked at is the fact that in Ireland the competitors for such offices at the pr sent salaries are more numerous and eager than even in England. It is also said that the remuneration for various employments in Ireland, including most kinds of manual labour, has lately risen. This is true; but it also true that there has been no rise whatever as to some department of industry, and especially as to clerk or desk work, in which there is a deplorable superfluity of hands. The fact that farm-labourers' wages have risen does not in itself constitute an argument for raising clerks' salaries. It would be as rational to argue that there ought to be a rise in the price of tea when and because there has been a rise in the price of timber. Further, to no country in the world more than Ireland, not even excepting, perhaps, the United States, is it more pernicious to apply the argument for regulating Government salaries by other considerations than those of supply and demand; for Government place-hunting is one of the sins that most easily beset Irish people, and requires much more to be discouraged than artificially stimulated.

There is a very large and pretty conclusive fact in connection with Government expenses in Ireland which, strangely enough, was not adduced in the debate. Taking the totals, the expense of Government offices in Ireland is incomparably greater in proportion than the similar expence in England or Scotland. A return, procured last session by Mr. M'Laren, brought out this fact very distinctly, and also the fact that, whilst Ireland receives much more, she pays much less than her neighbours; but, indeed, a glance at any of the finance account s forbids all doubt, and has even prevented all denial, on the subject. The total expense, therefore, being greater, it follows that, if this or that man has too little pay, the proper course is not to increase the dividend, but decrease the divisor. The Government has been engaged on a revision of the whole system, with a view to a better apportionment both of work and pay; and there can be little doubt that one result of that revision would be a reduction in the number of officers, and probably also an increase in some, though not all, salaries. But the resolution adopted by the majority of the House of Commons on Friday night thrusts aside all questions of need and fitness, and directs that the salaries of all men shall be raised without regard to the amount of their work or the manner in which it is performed. This is not liberality, but waste and injustice. What are the motives and interests of the parties on either side in such a proceeding as this? Surely it is plain enough that the only motives or interests of those who, like Mr. Lowe and Mr Gladstone, resist such a proposal are not personal but public; it would be incomparably more pleasant and profitable to them, both personally and politically, to yield to than to resist such demands. Yet, from the way in which many people speak, it might be supposed that Ministers were putting into their own pocke ts all the public money which they save or refuse to squander. What are the motives and interests of those who urge such projects? The case of the Irish members of all parties is very simple—to extract more money for Irish out of British pockets is of course a very popular proceeding on the west side of the Channel. The case of the English and Scotch members of the Opposition who carried the motion on Friday night is not so simple nor so excusable. They systematically play in these matters a double game, and present themselves alternately to the public with two quite different faces. In dealing with the separate items of the national expenditure, they constantly urge increase, and bring the charge of "shabbiness," and then, when the augmented totals appear, they urge the necessity for economy, and bring the charge of extravagance. They do this in great things as well as in small: they keep constantly calling out against the "parsimony" shown to the army and navy, and then, when the bill comes in, their leader Mr. Disraeli begins denouncing "bloated armaments;" and for years they have been pointing to the greatly increased cost of the Civil Service, which they treated the other night as not costing enough.

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